PB–242769–12

Monthly Energy Review

December 1975

Federal Energy
Administration

National Energy
Information Center

Washington
D.C. 20461

Contents

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared in the office of Policy and Analysis under the general supervision of John D. Curtis, Office of Energy Systems Data.

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The cooperation of other government agencies and private establishments which provide much of the data appearing in this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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Subscriptions
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

For addresses inside the United States, the cost is $36 per subscription (12 issues). For addresses outside the United States, the cost is $50 per subscription.

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Washington, D.C. 20461

Feature Articles appearing in previous issues:

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U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves – July 1975
Propane, A National Energy Resource – September 1975
Short-Term Energy Supply and Demand Forecasting at FEA – October 1975

This Administrator has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business required by law of this Agency. Use of funds for printing this periodical have been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through June 30, 1976.

Part 1 Overview

Domestic energy production in October totaled 5.14 quadrillion Btu (or 166 trillion Btu per day), approximately equal to daily production in September. Coal output increased substantially (6 percent on a daily basis) for the second month in a row. Daily production of natural gas was also projected to rise (by 1 percent). Together, these two fuels were the source of 62 percent of total domestic energy output in October. Crude oil, which accounted for 30 percent of the total, was the only major energy source to show a decline in production (2 percent) during the month. In fact, average crude oil output for the period August through October was lower than for any 3-month period since early 1967. Nuclear and hydroelectric power contributed the remaining 8 percent of total energy production in October. Cumulative energy production during the first 10 months of 1975 was 3 percent below the total for the same period in 1974 and almost 4 percent below the same months in 1973.

Not only was there a decrease in energy production in 1975, but the United States also consumed less energy. During the period January through September, domestic consumption of energy was down 2 percent from the level for the same period in 1974. This compares with a 4.3-percent average annual increase in energy demand for the 10-year period prior to 1974. However, since the Arab oil embargo during the last quarter of 1973 and first quarter of 1974 and the slowdown in economic activity, domestic energy consumption has been declining. Last year consumption was more than 2 percent below the level for 1973.

Even though demand for energy was lower than during 1974 because of declining domestic production, in the first 10 months of 1975 it was necessary to import fossil fuels at the same rate as last year. Compared with the corresponding months in 1973, however, imports have been reduced more than 4 percent. A significant change has occurred in the mix of fuels imported since 1973. The portion accounted for by crude oil has grown from 48 percent of the total to 62 percent, while the contribution from refined products dropped from 45 percent to 31 percent. The relative share of natural gas imported remained unchanged at 7 percent of the total.

Inventories of crude oil at the end of October appeared adequate for the start of the winter heating season, assuming no supply dislocations or excessively cold weather. Primary crude stocks, of 259 million barrels, were well over the 240-million-barrel level which the National Petroleum Council considers to be the "minimum operating inventory" (MOI). Fuel oil inventories were also at seasonally high levels. Distillate stocks, at 229 million barrels, were almost 20 million barrels above winter MOI, while residual stocks, of 81 million barrels, were more than 30 million barrels over MOI.

In October, the weather across most of the country was considerably warmer than normal. As a result, the continental United States accumulated 10 percent fewer distillate oil heating degree-days than normal, and almost 30 percent less than the number for last October. Most significantly, the eastern third of the Nation, which depends heavily on distillate oil as a heating fuel, had only half as many oil heating degree-days as in October 1974. (Degree-day information will be published as a regular monthly feature during the heating season, October through April.)

Production of electricity by utilities, which peaks during the summer months, declined seasonally in October to a level 1 percent below that for September. Cumulative production for the first 10 months of 1975 remained about 2 percent above the level for a year ago.

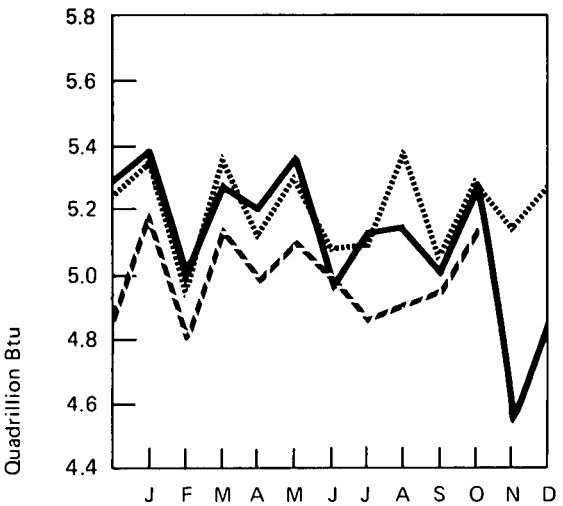
In October, the national average retail price of regular gasoline declined for the first time since November 1974. The October price of 58.9 cents per gallon reflected a 0.4-cent drop from September. The price paid by retailers for gasoline declined an equal amount, leaving the dealer margin unchanged. Residential heating oil prices, in contrast, advanced 0.9 cent during the month to 39.3 cents per gallon. Last October residential customers paid 35.6 cents per gallon for heating oil.

Prices for "new" domestic crude oil continued to rise, reaching $12.46 per barrel in September, up 8 cents from the price during the previous month. The price refiners paid for domestic crude also rose, but only by 1 cent, while the price they paid for imported oil declined 21 cents.

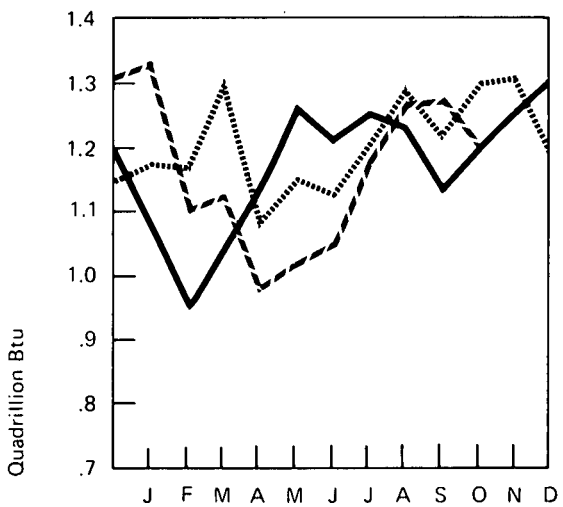
Although there was a decline during October in the number of seismic crews exploring for new reserves of oil and gas, drilling activity for hydrocarbons continued at a 14-year record high. The number of rotary drilling rigs in operation was greater than for any month since January 1962, and the number of wells completed during the month was up 24 percent from the number completed during October 1974 and up 57 percent from the same month in 1973.

Internationally, world crude oil production in September reached a new high of just under 57 million barrels per day. Arab OPEC countries increased production by 740,000 barrels per day for a total of 18.45 million per day, bringing down the amount of production shut in by these countries to slightly below 25 percent.

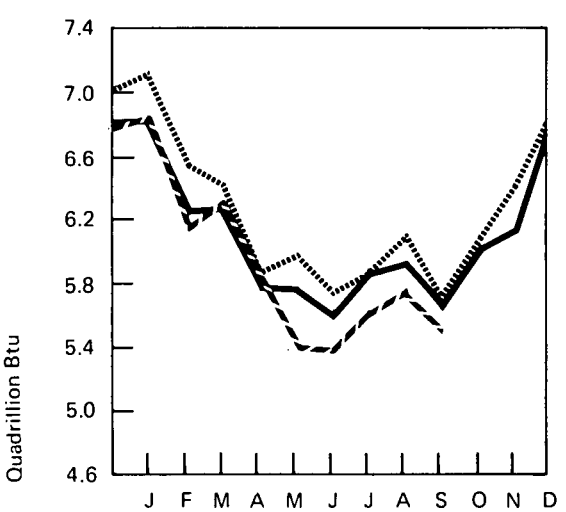
Domestic Production of Energy*



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy**



*See Explanatory Note 1.
**See Explanatory Note 2.

1973
1974
1975

Part 2 Energy Sources

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil production fell to 8,231,000 barrels per day in October, after a significant increase in September. This was a resumption of the general declining trend. During the period August through October, production averaged 8,296,000 barrels per day, the lowest 3-month average since early 1967.

Because inventories of most major products had been at sufficiently high levels at the beginning of the heating season, crude oil input to refineries in October fell to 12,447,000 barrels per day, following a 3-month average of just over 13 million barrels per day.

Crude oil imports fell to 4.4 million barrels per day after several months of especially high receipts.

Crude inventories rose for the second month after falling for 4 consecutive months from a near record high in April. Stocks at the end of October totaled 259,273,000 barrels, adequate for the coming heating season barring any supply dislocations.

TOTAL REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Domestic demand for refined petroleum products in October averaged 15,865,000 barrels per day, only 67,000 barrels per day over that of September. This compares with increases ranging from about 200,000 to 1 million barrels per day during the same period in the previous 3 years.

A considerable portion of October demand represented a seasonal build-up of secondary and consumer inventories of distillate fuel oil. Demand for this product increased a substantial 694,000 barrels per day during October. Offsetting most of this increase, however, was a seasonal decline in motor gasoline demand and a contraseasonal decline in residual fuel oil demand. Much of the 336,000-barrel-per-day decline in residual demand reflected reduced industrial activity, warmer than normal weather, relatively high secondary and consumer inventories, and fuel conversion and switching programs.

DISTILLATE OIL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS

During October 1975, the continental United States accumulated 29.2 percent less distillate oil heating degree-days than during October 1974, and 9.7 percent less than normal (1941-1970 average), indicating above normal temperatures.

Since July 1, 1975, oil heating degree-days for the entire country have been near normal. Compared with the same period a year ago, however, the western third of the Nation has accumulated more degree-days, reflecting colder weather, while the rest of the country has had fewer oil heating degree-days (warmer). A significant 39.5-percent decline in degree-days has occurred in PAD I (the eastern third of the country).

NATURAL GAS

Marketed production of natural gas in October was estimated to be 6.1 percent below the volume for October 1974. During the first 10 months of 1975, marketed production totaled 16,733 billion cubic feet, 7.5 percent below the 18,083 billion cubic feet marketed during the same period of 1974.

Imports of natural gas in October are estimated at 82 billion cubic feet, 1.2 percent below the October 1974 level. Imports during the first 10 months of the year totaled 789 billion cubic feet, a figure approximately equal to the volume imported during the same period in 1974.

COAL

Production of bituminous coal and lignite in October 1975, totaling 61.0 million tons, increased by more than 16 percent over the current 1975 monthly average.

Coal exports during the first 9 months of 1975 were 13 percent greater than exports in the corresponding period of 1974.

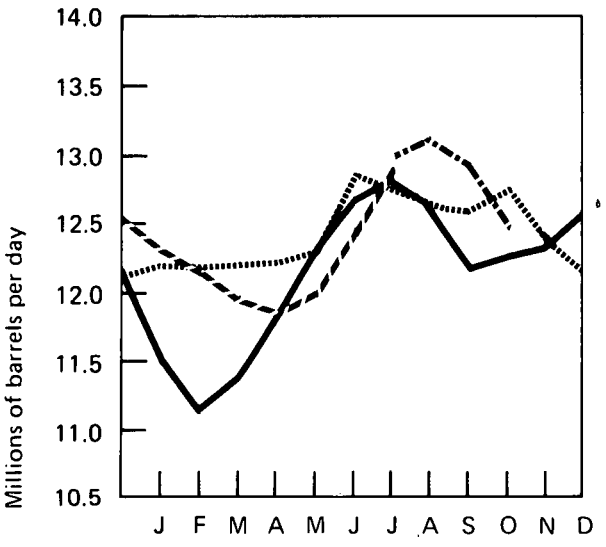
On November 12, 1975, the House Interior Committee failed by one vote to revive a twice-vetoed surface mining regulatory measure. This proposed House legislation would have attached a strip mining bill onto one providing for the modernization of procedures for leasing Federal lands for coal production. Currently, the only strip mining legislation pending is contained in the Federal Coal Leasing Act of 1975 (passed by the Senate on July 31, 1975), which includes provisions to regulate strip mining on Federal lands.

Crude Oil

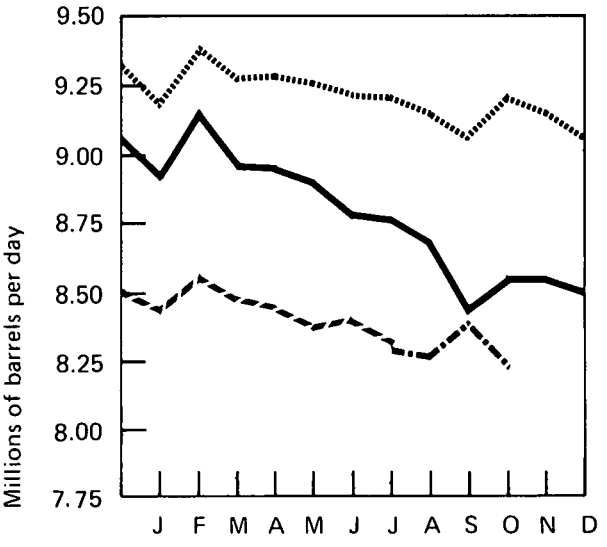
		Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks*	
		In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	11,388		9,114		2,046		236,776	
	February	11,356		9,336		2,081		238,882	
	March	11,345		9,462		2,067		244,860	
	April	11,184		9,513		2,004		253,492	
	May	11,478		9,614		2,160		265,305	
	June	11,841		9,522		2,085		257,601	
	July	11,885		9,496		2,182		251,913	
	August	11,915		9,483		2,112		244,333	
	September	12,112		9,508		2,364		237,085	
	October	11,871		9,482		2,516		239,949	
	November	11,851		9,426		2,299		237,519	
	December	12,113		9,335		2,667		232,803	
	AVG.	**11,696**		**9,441**		**2,216**			
1973	January	12,190		9,176		2,732		224,056	
	February	12,187		9,395		2,873		221,893	
	March	12,201		9,272		3,162		230,696	
	April	12,208		9,292		3,049		235,383	
	May	12,281		9,262		3,215		244,777	
	June	12,862		9,214		3,220		235,846	
	July	12,750		9,217		3,501		230,750	
	August	12,635		9,169		3,593		235,660	
	September	12,560		9,065		3,471		228,280	
	October	12,758		9,224		3,739		233,520	
	November	12,374		9,161		3,452		237,001	
	December	12,150		9,063		2,891		229,504	
	AVG.	**12,431**		**9,208**		**3,244**			
1974	January	11,491		8,907		2,382		220,261	
	February	11,102		9,156		2,248		228,004	
	March	11,355		8,950		2,462		231,705	
	April	11,823		8,952		3,267		243,687	
	May	12,333	12,777	8,903		3,908	3,748	256,726	252,270
	June	12,697	12,709	8,777		3,925	3,957	255,762	253,008
	July	12,811	12,905	8,754	8,698	4,091	4,167	255,936	252,399
	August	12,644	12,731	8,682	8,717	3,924	3,852	251,905	247,040
	September	12,124	12,253	8,432	8,622	3,797	3,758	253,623	249,476
	October	12,286	12,430	8,616	8,651	3,810	3,936	256,430	255,003
	November	12,332	12,402	8,569	8,458	3,958	3,997	258,123	256,271
	December	12,519	12,671	8,514	8,471	3,869	3,979	252,158	248,808
	AVG.	**12,689**		**8,765**		**3,477**			
1975	January	12,297	12,442	8,439	8,644	4,029	3,964	258,163	253,836
	February	12,135	12,144	8,575	8,488	3,828	4,061	264,348	264,833
	March	11,905	11,961	8,476	8,333	3,656	3,853	267,564	271,410
	April	11,803	11,837	8,440	8,567	3,378	3,416	269,294	275,393
	May	11,983	11,985	8,371	8,464	3,486	3,493	263,336	274,123
	June	12,417	12,421	8,409	8,344	3,905	3,907	262,873	268,564
	July	12,915	13,002	8,327	8,304	4,193	4,337	252,035	256,965
	August		13,120		8,261		4,661		250,354
	September		R12,939		R8,400		R4,664		R253,597
	October		**12,447		**8,231		**4,415		**259,273
	AVG*** (10 months)	**12,398**		**8,391**		**4,023**			

*See definitions.
**Preliminary data.
***10-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through July and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for August through October.
R=Revised data.
Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

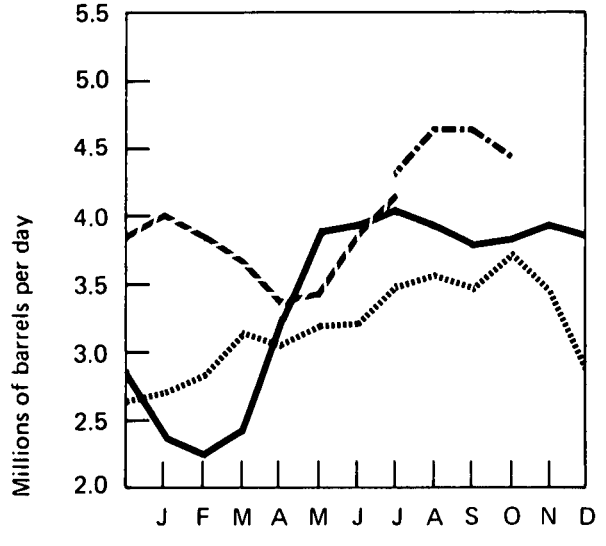
Crude Input to Refineries*



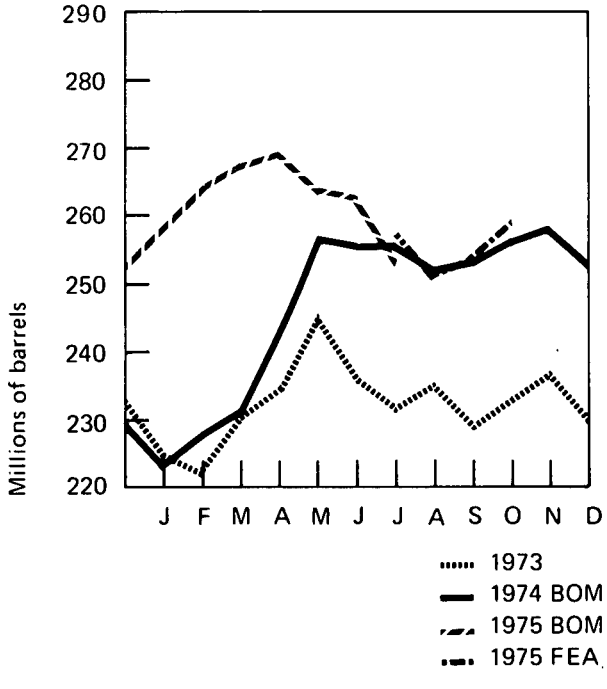
Domestic Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



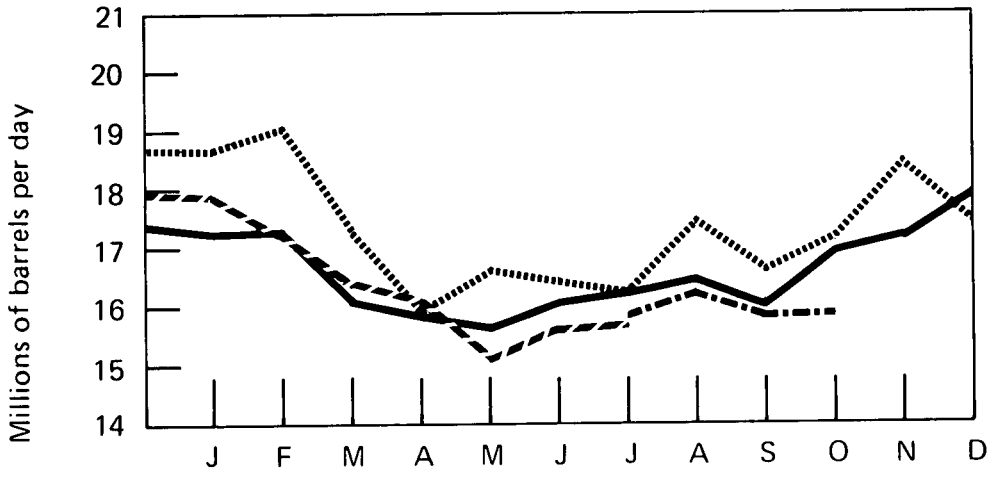
*See Explanatory Note 3.

Total Refined Petroleum Products

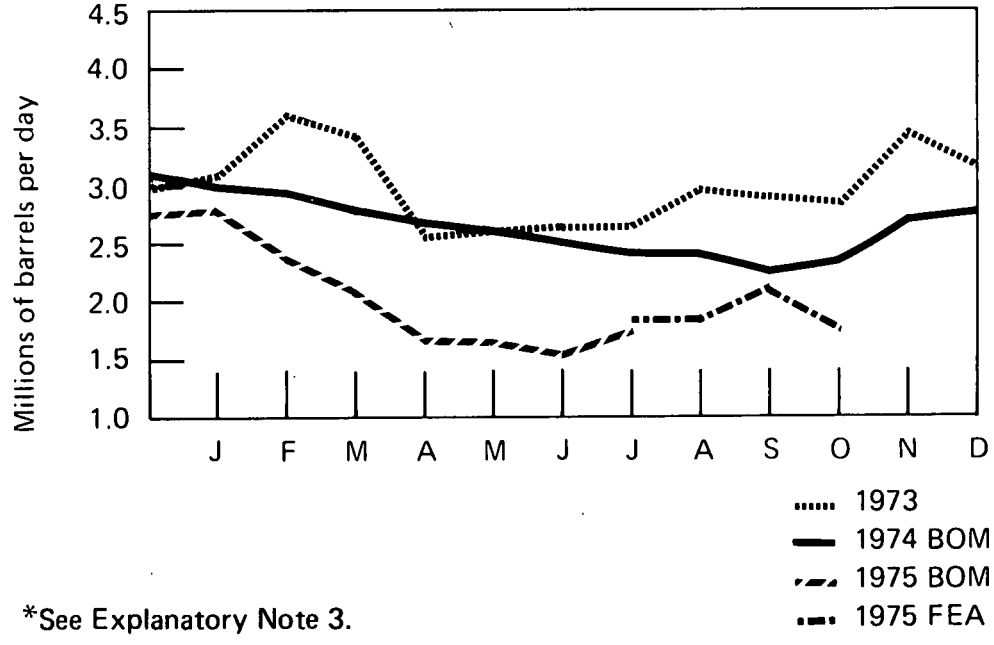
		Domestic Demand		Imports*	
		In thousands of barrels per day			
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	16,735		2,721	
	February	17,861		2,764	
	March	16,870		2,730	
	April	15,529		2,298	
	May	14,801		2,208	
	June	15,615		2,382	
	July	14,821		2,215	
	August	15,936		2,344	
	September	15,489		2,342	
	October	16,455		2,607	
	November	17,610		2,653	
	December	18,738		3,039	
	AVG.	**16,367**		**2,525**	
1973	January	18,713		3,125	
	February	19,094		3,635	
	March	17,216		3,448	
	April	15,921		2,545	
	May	16,626		2,626	
	June	16,481		2,670	
	July	16,372		2,678	
	August	17,499		2,999	
	September	16,656		2,941	
	October	17,202		2,894	
	November	18,492		3,470	
	December	17,538		3,164	
	AVG.	**17,308**		**3,012**	
1974	January	17,270		2,973	
	February	17,371		2,973	
	March	16,045		2,753	
	April	15,919		2,703	
	May	15,720	15,740	2,580	2,454
	June	16,176	16,191	2,493	2,218
	July	16,301	15,853	2,397	2,140
	August	16,546	15,803	2,434	2,281
	September	15,994	16,318	2,225	2,180
	October	17,025	17,121	2,340	2,361
	November	17,214	17,129	2,704	2,581
	December	17,997	17,588	2,781	2,638
	AVG.	**16,629**		**2,611**	
1975	January	17,983	18,112	2,811	2,484
	February	17,248	17,370	2,348	2,138
	March	16,316	16,567	2,074	1,920
	April	16,041	16,105	1,655	1,810
	May	15,118	15,306	1,690	1,776
	June	15,611	15,688	1,502	1,602
	July	15,762	15,880	1,789	1,875
	August		16,241		1,870
	September		R15,798		R2,144
	October		**15,865		**1,711
	AVG.* (10 months)		**16,177**		**1,957**

*See definitions.
**Preliminary data.
***10-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through July and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for August through October.
R=Revised data.
Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

Domestic Demand*



Imports*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

Motor Gasoline

		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
		In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	5,548		6,151		51		239,633	
	February	5,710		5,989		66		249,927	
	March	6,412		5,913		67		236,831	
	April	6,283		5,833		52		225,153	
	May	6,445		6,023		74		214,736	
	June	6,822		6,244		75		200,143	
	July	6,673		6,612		69		200,710	
	August	6,938		6,588		81		192,706	
	September	6,453		6,605		69		199,690	
	October	6,350		6,532		71		207,776	
	November	6,479		6,436		69		208,930	
	December	6,378		6,424		69		212,770	
	AVG.	**6,376**		**6,281**		**68**			
1973	January	6,118		6,341		59		221,823	
	February	6,437		6,855		95		216,367	
	March	6,513		6,150		71		207,581	
	April	6,541		6,377		63		204,708	
	May	6,907		6,714		101		202,081	
	June	6,964		6,993		174		208,374	
	July	7,023		6,986		133		211,488	
	August	7,257		6,880		164		205,122	
	September	6,581		6,619		127		210,278	
	October	6,677		6,621		194		214,525	
	November	6,823		6,375		216		207,343	
	December	6,237		6,099		202		209,395	
	AVG.	**6,674**		**6,527**		**134**			
1974	January	5,804		5,900		163		217,463	
	February	6,100		5,969		184		219,058	
	March	6,162		5,982		225		220,307	
	April	6,457		6,311		260		223,752	
	May	6,745	6,406	6,328	6,301	250	228	218,670	229,878
	June	6,919	6,895	6,663	6,642	211	145	217,381	226,652
	July	6,959	6,941	6,792	6,835	212	122	218,838	227,195
	August	7,061	6,849	6,815	6,776	253	192	218,951	231,015
	September	6,388	6,652	6,453	6,485	202	140	227,031	230,181
	October	6,712	6,542	6,336	6,340	171	175	220,748	229,275
	November	6,547	6,659	6,292	6,257	174	264	218,385	225,226
	December	6,558	6,551	6,419	6,451	141	170	224,719	227,363
	AVG.	**6,537**		**6,358**		**204**			
1975	January	6,206	6,228	6,509	6,574	262	203	242,285	244,425
	February	6,096	6,205	6,276	6,279	171	168	251,915	251,189
	March	6,326	6,408	6,070	6,068	150	146	248,685	245,181
	April	6,718	6,574	6,046	5,997	133	127	232,556	231,542
	May	6,871	6,855	6,126	6,063	142	135	213,947	211,183
	June	7,076	6,951	6,669	6,622	177	156	207,114	205,713
	July	7,041	6,957	7,003	6,992	209	167	212,454	211,942
	August		7,103		6,843		275		212,370
	September		R6,740		R6,782		R246		R221,020
	October		**6,566		**6,353		**177		**219,909
	AVG.* (10 months)		**6,678**		**6,469**		**194**		

*See definitions.
**Preliminary data.
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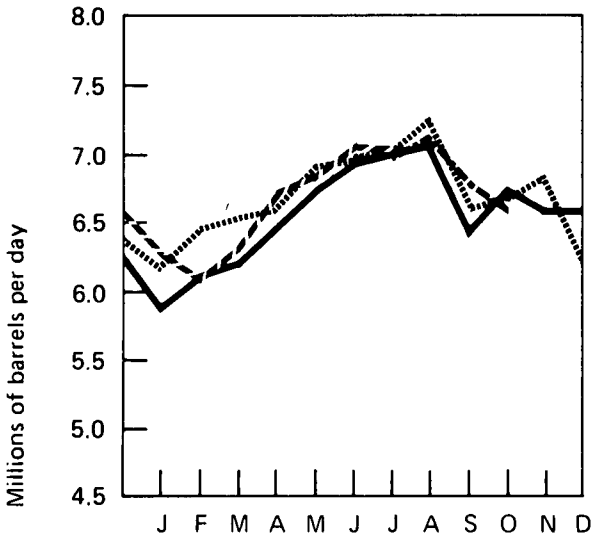
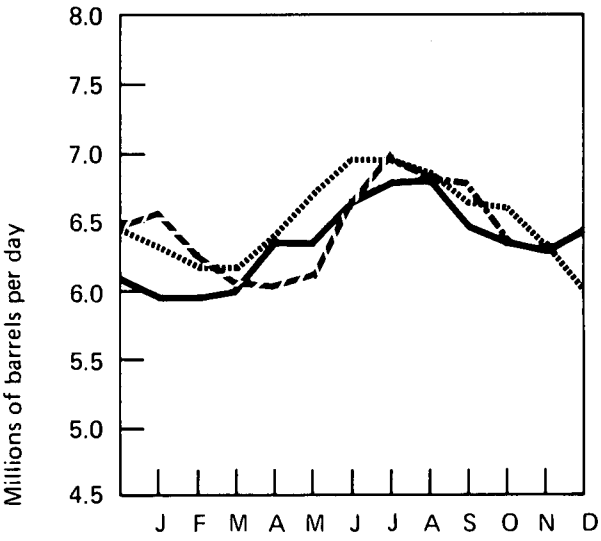
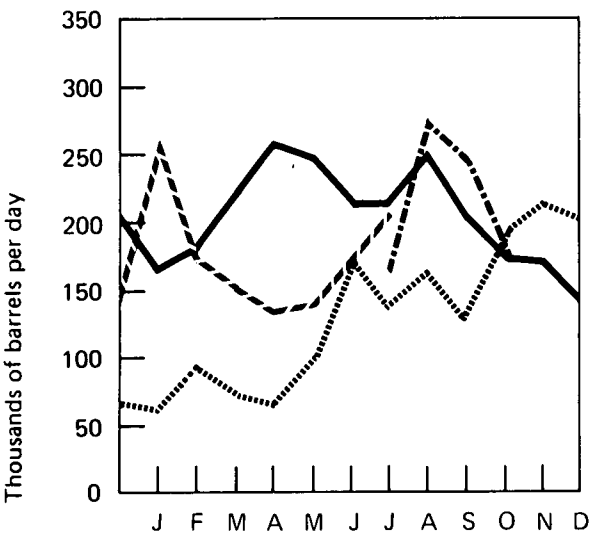
Domestic Demand*



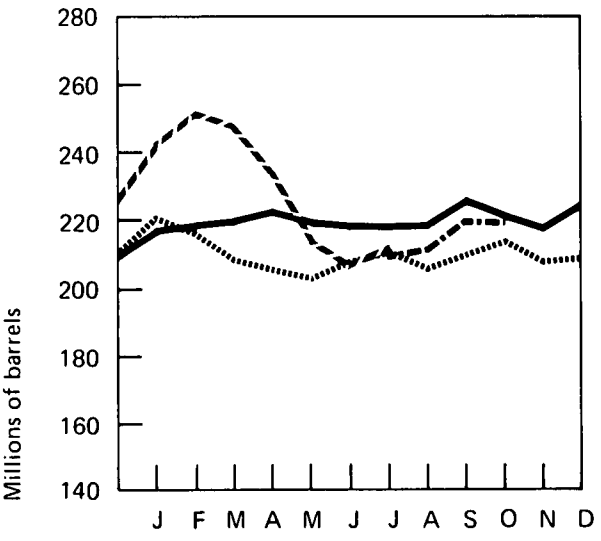
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



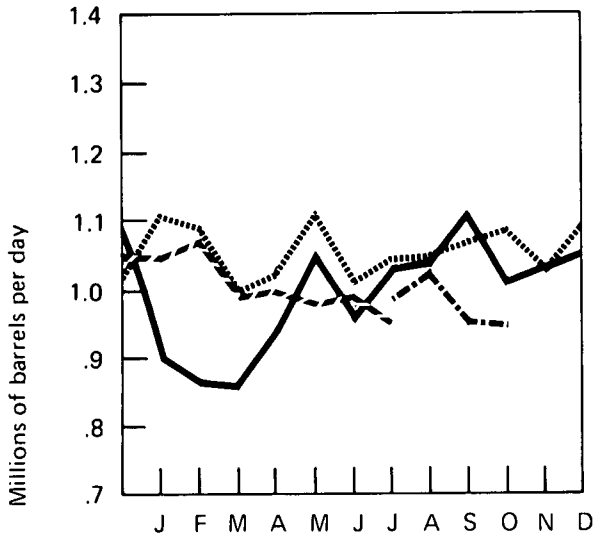
*See Explanatory Note 3.

Jet Fuel

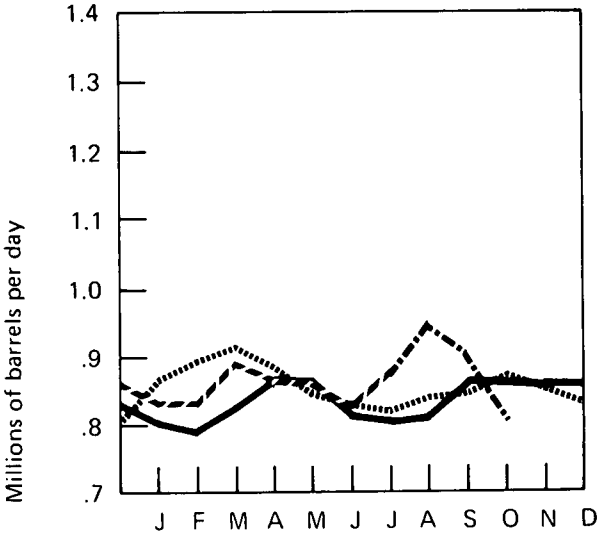
		Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
		In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	1,021		784		179		25,857	
	February	1,141		900		220		25,230	
	March	1,008		906		167		27,147	
	April	986		877		124		27,568	
	May	999		887		159		28,885	
	June	1,163		859		292		28,356	
	July	1,000		873		165		29,429	
	August	946		837		181		31,649	
	September	1,035		810		190		30,597	
	October	1,171		822		286		28,633	
	November	1,050		800		184		26,650	
	December	1,030		811		189		25,493	
	AVG.	**1,045**		**847**		**194**			
1973	January	1,110		864		231		24,814	
	February	1,090		898		221		25,437	
	March	994		917		152		27,585	
	April	1,015		887		145		27,881	
	May	1,112		840		211		25,825	
	June	1,007		836		164		25,447	
	July	1,046		825		232		25,661	
	August	1,049		844		180		24,851	
	September	1,070		847		235		25,149	
	October	1,104		875		246		25,577	
	November	1,025		852		275		28,539	
	December	1,087		830		259		28,544	
	AVG.	**1,059**		**859**		**212**			
1974	January	895		800		136		29,732	
	February	860		783		75		29,617	
	March	956		832		139		29,996	
	April	941		868		132		31,725	
	May	1,053	915	868	873	205	97	32,324	33,574
	June	952	1,016	810	886	141	115	32,200	33,128
	July	1,028	1,032	802	813	214	188	31,671	32,231
	August	1,031	1,076	805	849	206	202	30,989	31,594
	September	1,109	1,100	867	883	217	183	30,186	30,587
	October	1,011	1,092	868	905	161	216	30,564	31,488
	November	1,032	1,055	863	861	140	222	29,616	31,303
	December	1,043	1,138	861	908	178	219	29,776	30,957
	AVG.	**993**		**836**		**163**			
1975	January	1,041	1,001	831	847	229	164	30,321	31,221
	February	1,075	1,032	835	849	200	167	29,133	30,641
	March	982	1,018	896	892	130	136	30,456	30,906
	April	1,006	1,034	864	863	138	212	30,263	32,083
	May	977	996	861	857	133	124	30,719	31,587
	June	989	996	839	837	106	112	29,337	30,122
	July	954	984	883	880	88	106	29,798	30,167
	August		1,032		955		108		31,105
	September		R950		R901		116		R33,053
	October		**940		**813		*65		*31,086
	AVG.** (10 months)		**994**		**868**		**131**		

*Preliminary data.
**10-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through July and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for August through October.
R=Revised data.
Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

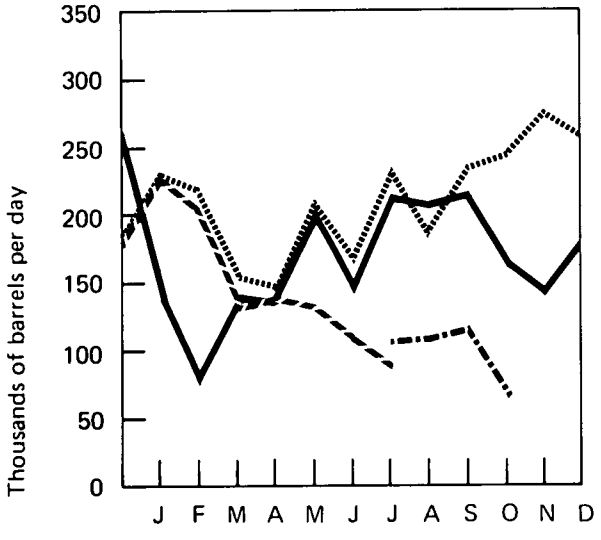
Domestic Demand*



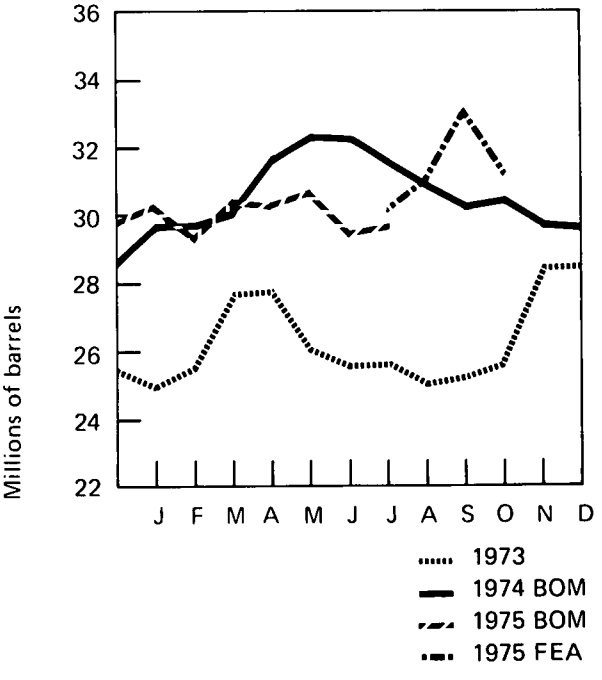
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



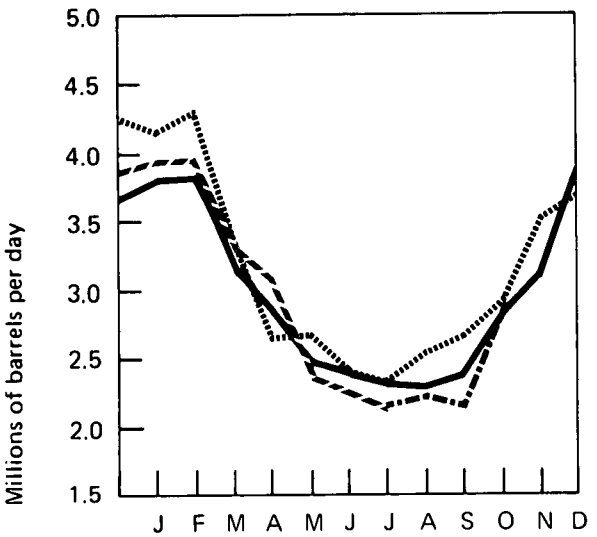
*See Explanatory Note 3.

Distillate Fuel Oil

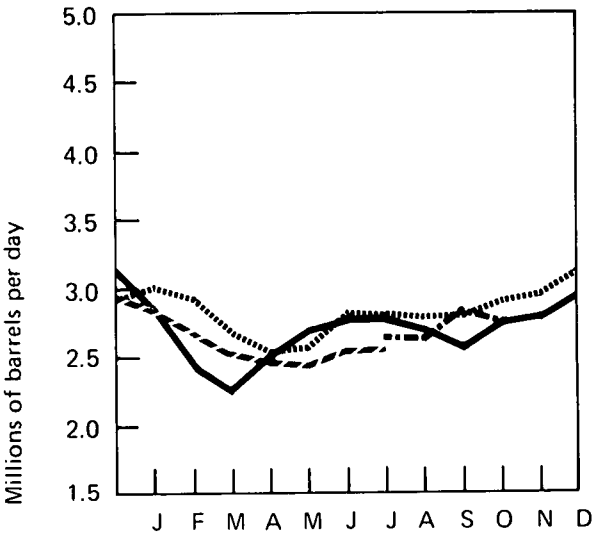
		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
		In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	3,723		2,538		197		160,027	
	February	4,164		2,653		204		122,154	
	March	3,482		2,564		257		101,728	
	April	2,778		2,476		189		98,288	
	May	2,250		2,585		132		112,892	
	June	2,194		2,623		96		128,739	
	July	1,765		2,529		97		155,557	
	August	2,064		2,582		92		174,674	
	September	2,205		2,624		99		190,250	
	October	2,759		2,722		203		195,530	
	November	3,383		2,719		227		182,581	
	December	4,232		2,938		382		154,284	
	AVG.	**2,913**		**2,630**		**182**			
1973	January	4,138		3,028		364		130,958	
	February	4,302		2,937		731		113,276	
	March	3,337		2,667		602		111,270	
	April	2,635		2,510		240		114,698	
	May	2,673		2,544		268		119,104	
	June	2,419		2,825		222		137,844	
	July	2,328		2,752		318		160,869	
	August	2,555		2,801		288		177,271	
	September	2,675		2,813		313		190,171	
	October	2,930		2,911		451		202,965	
	November	3,508		2,922		492		200,182	
	December	3,690		3,136		439		196,421	
	AVG.	**3,092**		**2,820**		**392**			
1974	January	3,820		2,880		449		181,179	
	February	3,835		2,399		293		149,125	
	March	3,145		2,226		267		128,822	
	April	2,848		2,522		216		125,553	
	May	2,453	2,616	2,704	2,741	271	288	141,806	151,345
	June	2,386	2,249	2,783	2,818	228	175	160,645	173,639
	July	2,302	2,251	2,792	2,881	214	168	182,458	198,374
	August	2,295	2,271	2,704	2,779	111	112	198,673	217,632
	September	2,377	2,473	2,551	2,655	144	143	208,269	227,069
	October	2,863	2,816	2,770	2,787	213	264	209,908	234,257
	November	3,145	3,058	2,801	2,883	443	403	212,875	241,125
	December	3,855	3,923	2,924	3,028	517	466	223,717	227,877
	AVG.	**2,939**		**2,668**		**281**			
1975	January	3,953	4,055	2,852	2,954	324	350	199,715	204,576
	February	3,967	4,004	2,679	2,707	302	295	176,696	176,530
	March	3,293	3,460	2,531	2,614	256	217	161,111	156,980
	April	3,094	3,103	2,486	2,532	110	131	146,214	143,714
	May	2,382	2,435	2,431	2,496	136	144	152,027	150,068
	June	2,266	2,272	2,574	2,639	68	74	163,306	163,252
	July	2,112	2,147	2,589	2,659	106	124	181,514	182,975
	August		2,237		2,650		91		198,539
	September		R2,184		R2,844		111		R221,659
	October		**2,878		**2,774		**106		**229,294
	AVG.* (10 months)	**2,814**		**2,641**		**160**			

*See definitions.
**Preliminary data.
***10-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through July and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for August through October.
R=Revised data.
Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

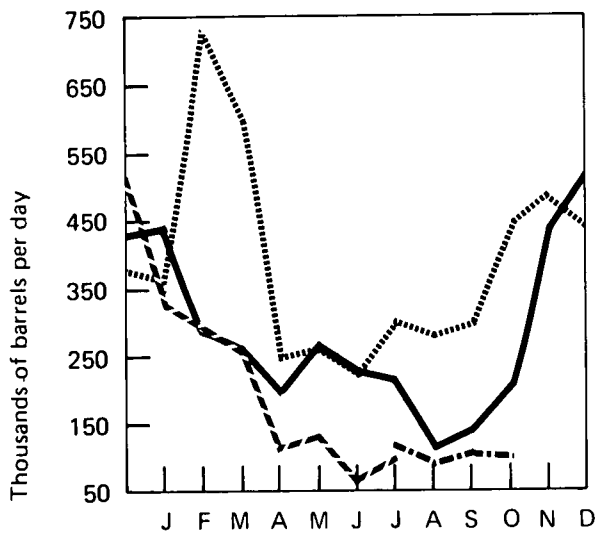
Domestic Demand*



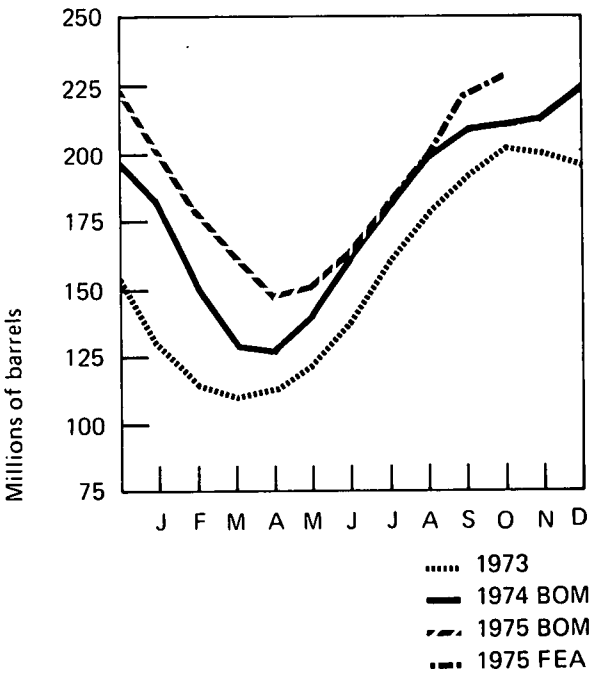
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

211-868 O - 76 - 3

Oil Heating Degree-Days

OIL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS*

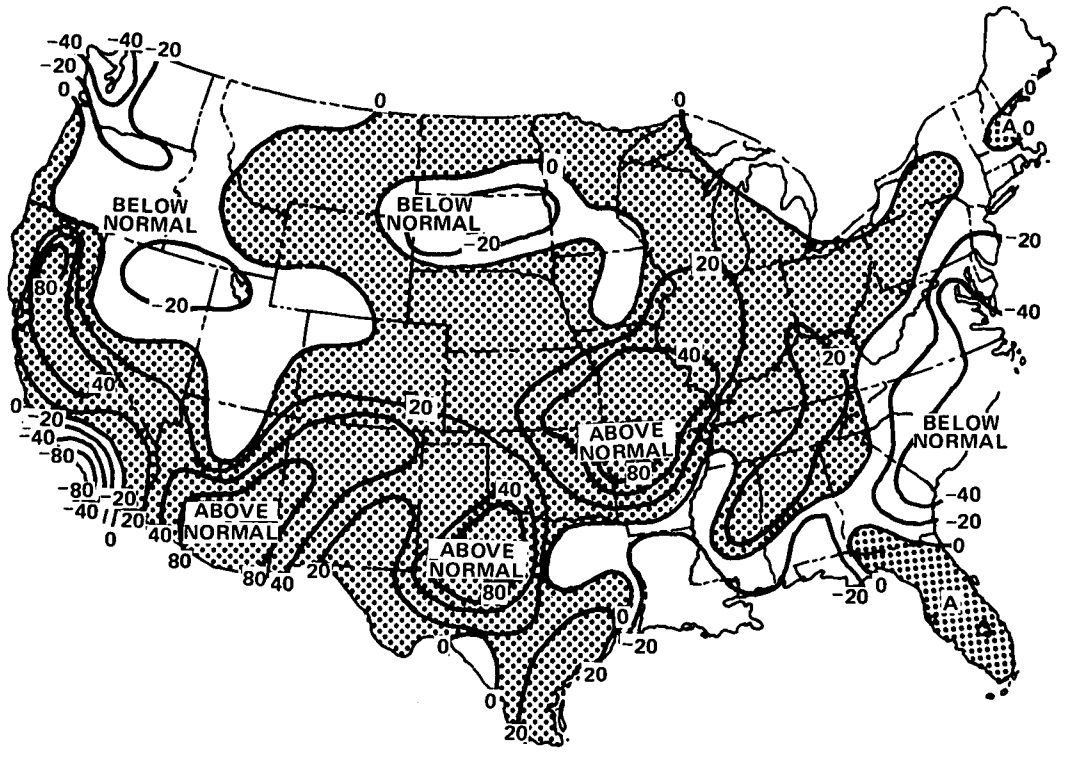
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts	OCTOBER (September 28 - October 26) 1975	1974**	Normal (1941-1970)**	Cumulative Since July 1, 1975 1975	1974**	Normal (1941-1970)**
PAD District I	155.4	314.8 (-50.6)	196.1 (-20.8)	239.0	394.8 (-39.5)	254.6 (- 6.1)
New England Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.	322.7	523.1 (-38.3)	354.3 (- 8.9)	536.5	710.0 (-24.4)	530.7 (1.1)
Middle Atlantic Del., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa.	132.3	316.4 (-58.2)	194.8 (-32.1)	197.1	378.6 (-47.9)	229.9 (-14.2)
Lower Atlantic Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va., W. Va.	80.5	188.8 (-57.4)	103.1 (-22.0)	106.5	224.2 (-52.5)	116.4 (- 8.5)
PAD District II Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis.	260.2	341.1 (-23.7)	274.9 (- 5.4)	410.6	504.7 (-18.6)	380.2 (8.0)
PAD District III Ala., Ark., La., Miss., N. Mex., Tex.	75.3	99.0 (-24.0)	80.0 (- 5.9)	108.2	116.6 (- 7.2)	81.8 (32.3)
PAD District IV Colo., Idaho, Mont., Utah, Wyo.	338.4	308.6 (9.7)	351.4 (- 3.7)	443.4	412.4 (7.5)	484.3 (- 8.5)
PAD District V Ariz., Calif., Nev., Oreg., Wash.	77.8	52.5 (48.2)	73.3 (6.1)	118.7	89.2 (33.0)	129.5 (- 8.4)
U.S. TOTAL	231.2	326.4 (-29.2)	255.9 (- 9.7)	349.5	446.8 (-21.8)	349.3 (0.1)

*See Explanatory Note 4 for explanation of oil heating degree-days.
**Percentage change in parentheses.

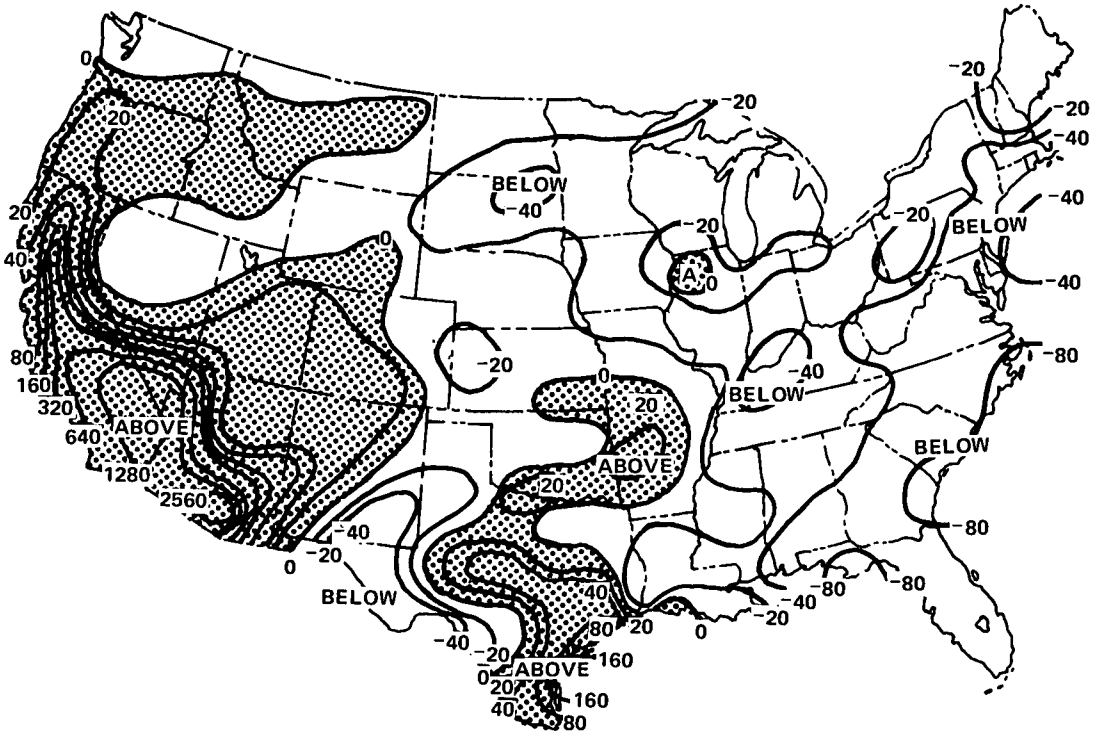
HEATING DEGREE-DAYS ACCUMULATED FROM JULY 1, 1975

OCTOBER 26, 1975

PERCENT DEPARTURE FROM 1974



PERCENT DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (1941-70)



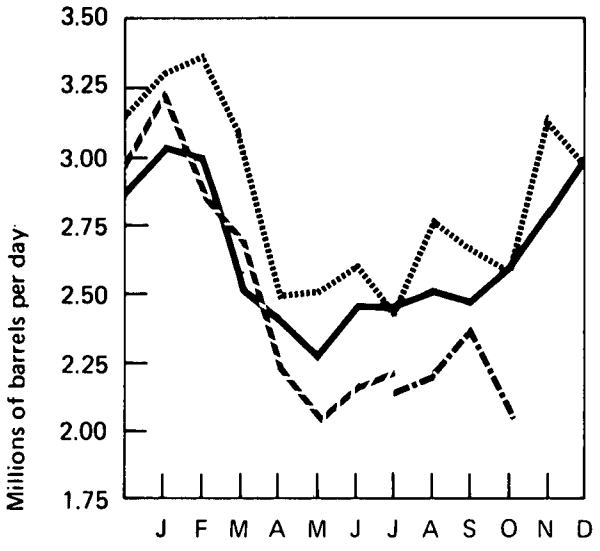
NOTE: Above normal heating degree-days correspond to below normal temperatures.
Source: Department of Commerce—NOAA.

Residual Fuel Oil

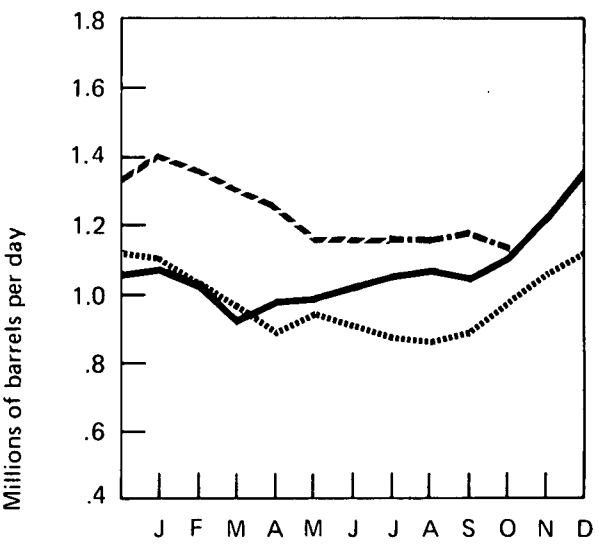
		Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks*	
		In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	2,815		924		1,892		59,440	
	February	3,171		963		1,923		50,891	
	March	2,682		828		1,926		51,566	
	April	2,444		739		1,676		49,425	
	May	2,111		664		1,573		53,035	
	June	2,196		661		1,648		56,109	
	July	2,107		673		1,594		60,230	
	August	2,257		674		1,653		61,399	
	September	2,239		710		1,625		63,692	
	October	2,362		745		1,655		63,758	
	November	2,843		890		1,769		57,702	
	December	3,151		1,124		1,968		55,216	
	AVG.	**2,529**		**799**		**1,742**			
1973	January	3,306		1,112		2,019		49,154	
	February	3,382		1,038		2,147		43,058	
	March	3,084		955		2,196		44,711	
	April	2,477		877		1,705		47,044	
	May	2,521		948		1,668		49,207	
	June	2,607		915		1,761		51,811	
	July	2,412		882		1,597		53,363	
	August	2,755		851		1,913		53,586	
	September	2,676		878		1,849		55,091	
	October	2,590		984		1,597		54,964	
	November	3,158		1,061		1,979		51,985	
	December	2,944		1,158		1,826		53,480	
	AVG.	**2,822**		**971**		**1,853**			
1974	January	3,035		1,072		1,732		46,548	
	February	3,010		1,029		1,923		45,004	
	March	2,516		912		1,674		47,222	
	April	2,432		984		1,587		51,339	
	May	2,251	2,111	995	992	1,353	1,250	54,356	64,548
	June	2,455	2,177	1,026	1,058	1,549	1,260	57,891	68,646
	July	2,432	2,135	1,056	1,091	1,433	1,197	59,787	73,066
	August	2,539	2,368	1,067	1,126	1,530	1,342	60,988	76,011
	September	2,454	2,419	1,032	1,070	1,400	1,274	60,251	72,723
	October	2,610	2,501	1,099	1,112	1,464	1,369	58,679	72,090
	November	2,819	2,631	1,229	1,226	1,636	1,453	60,363	73,581
	December	2,965	2,881	1,335	1,350	1,612	1,561	74,939	74,521
	AVG.	**2,624**		**1,070**		**1,572**			
1975	January	3,242	3,103	1,415	1,399	1,647	1,529	60,233	68,628
	February	2,849	2,723	1,354	1,304	1,402	1,308	66,495	65,061
	March	2,668	2,589	1,299	1,244	1,292	1,252	64,148	61,891
	April	2,225	2,184	1,245	1,204	1,047	1,069	66,340	64,121
	May	2,049	1,909	1,151	1,113	1,123	1,068	73,498	72,088
	June	2,179	2,201	1,152	1,118	904	953	69,660	67,641
	July	2,239	2,141	1,155	1,160	1,144	1,110	71,526	71,358
	August		2,217		1,151		1,044		70,489
	September		R2,388		R1,178		1,319		R73,471
	October		*2,052		*1,137		*1,168		*80,673
	AVG.** (10 months)	**2,408**		**1,223**		**1,208**			

*Preliminary data.
**10-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through July and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for August through October.
R=Revised data.
Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

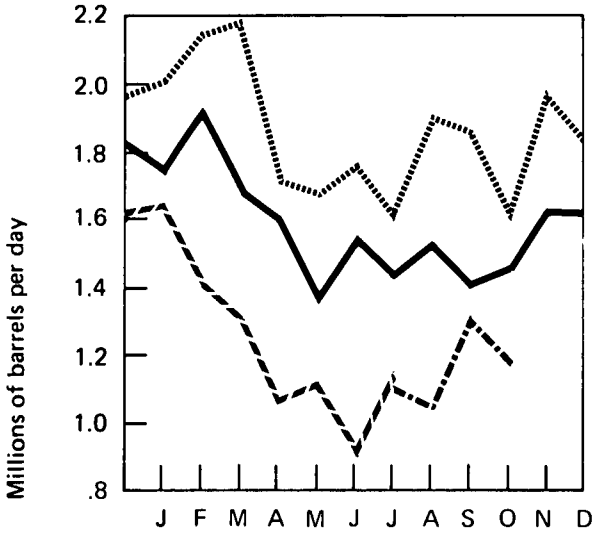
Domestic Demand*



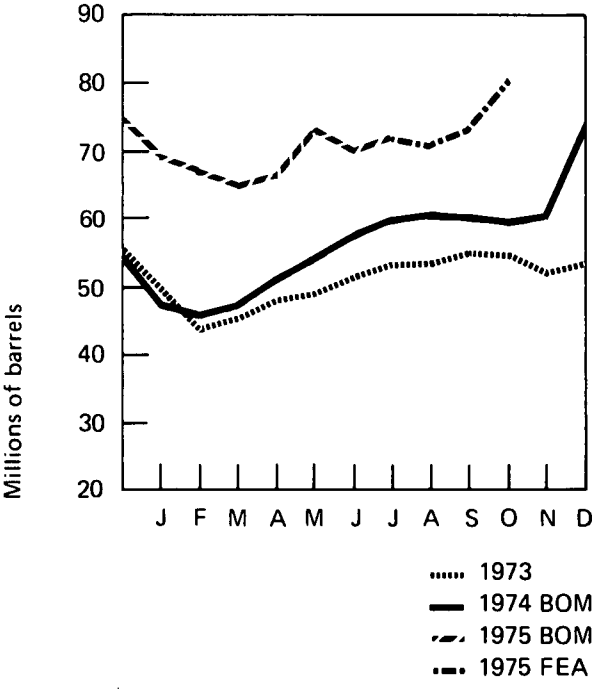
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



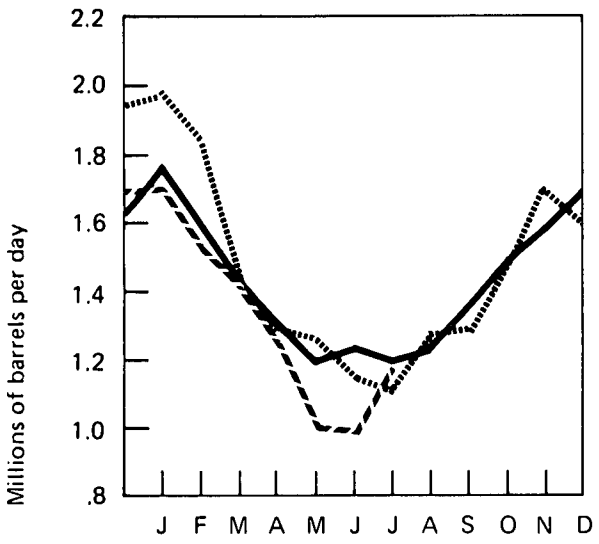
*See Explanatory Note 3.

Natural Gas Liquids

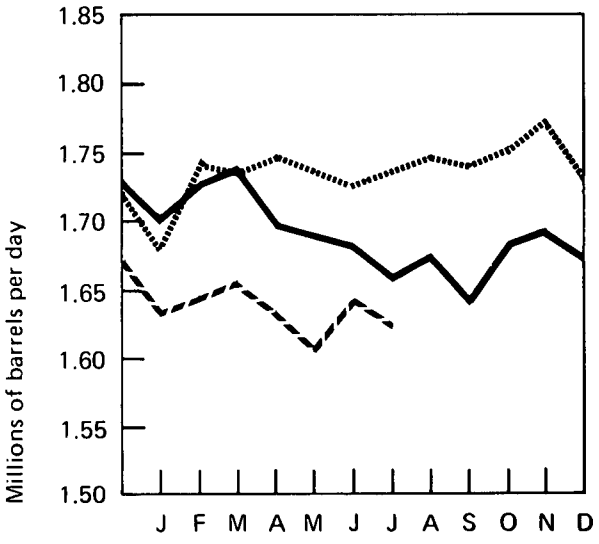
		Domestic Demand*	Production*		Used at Refineries*	Imports	Stocks*
			At processing plants	At refineries			
		In thousands of barrels per day					In thousands of barrels
1972	January	1,746	1,705	339	832	196	82,805
	February	1,752	1,747	359	842	182	73,170
	March	1,416	1,768	360	811	186	73,438
	April	1,181	1,769	361	775	119	79,754
	May	996	1,737	364	791	147	91,512
	June	1,114	1,734	361	795	134	99,556
	July	1,121	1,731	372	794	141	107,330
	August	1,244	1,739	369	791	164	112,246
	September	1,244	1,751	359	835	169	116,184
	October	1,525	1,769	345	869	202	111,983
	November	1,768	1,757	336	917	222	100,130
	December	1,946	1,721	350	866	231	84,243
	AVG.	**1,420**	**1,744**	**356**	**826**	**174**	
1973	January	1,994	1,680	361	839	312	68,792
	February	1,857	1,745	359	836	312	60,606
	March	1,407	1,734	378	790	260	63,873
	April	1,299	1,750	373	733	201	71,266
	May	1,270	1,739	421	733	217	80,650
	June	1,149	1,727	388	757	163	89,433
	July	1,109	1,737	410	849	199	99,631
	August	1,281	1,748	390	858	240	105,068
	September	1,297	1,741	370	833	206	110,002
	October	1,499	1,756	377	835	249	109,639
	November	1,703	1,774	331	876	286	104,192
	December	1,607	1,729	338	842	232	98,940
	AVG.	**1,454**	**1,738**	**375**	**815**	**239**	
1974	January	1,778	1,699	327	794	304	91,210
	February	1,593	1,728	337	777	294	90,145
	March	1,408	1,741	341	720	224	94,817
	April	1,321	1,696	353	690	215	101,352
	May	1,180	1,690	340	678	182	110,881
	June	1,242	1,684	368	718	199	117,915
	July	1,187	1,657	364	723	163	125,427
	August	1,221	1,676	361	742	163	131,675
	September	1,360	1,638	348	738	166	133,215
	October	1,493	1,686	330	788	200	130,557
	November	1,596	1,694	301	795	199	124,447
	December	1,692	1,670	286	796	230	114,295
	AVG.	**1,422**	**1,688**	**338**	**746**	**211**	
1975	January	1,708	1,630	307	756	257	105,400
	February	1,512	1,646	296	734	181	100,945
	March	1,404	1,658	280	731	178	99,168
	April	1,242	1,635	273	667	176	100,408
	May	1,002	1,607	299	628	97	112,737
	June	998	1,646	323	659	166	125,215
	July	1,191	1,621	336	701	173	131,359
	AVG. (7 months)	**1,292**	**1,635**	**302**	**697**	**175**	

*See Explanatory Note 5.
R=Revised data.
Source: Bureau of Mines.

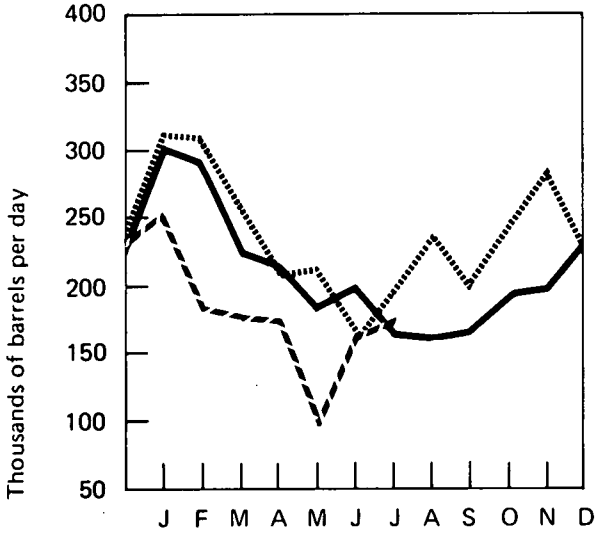
Domestic Demand



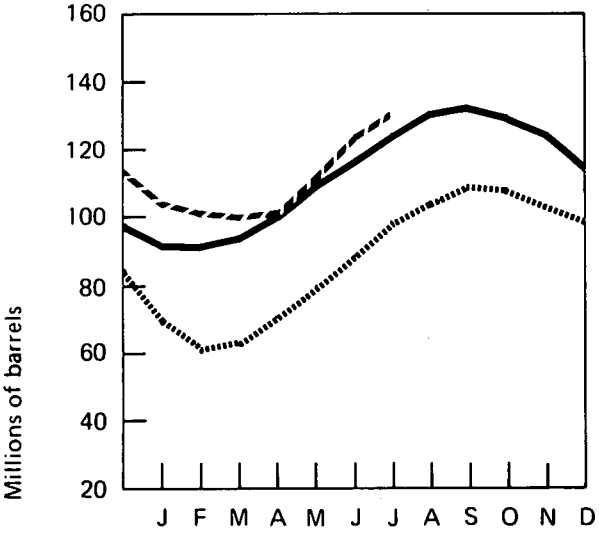
Production at Processing Plants



Imports



Stocks



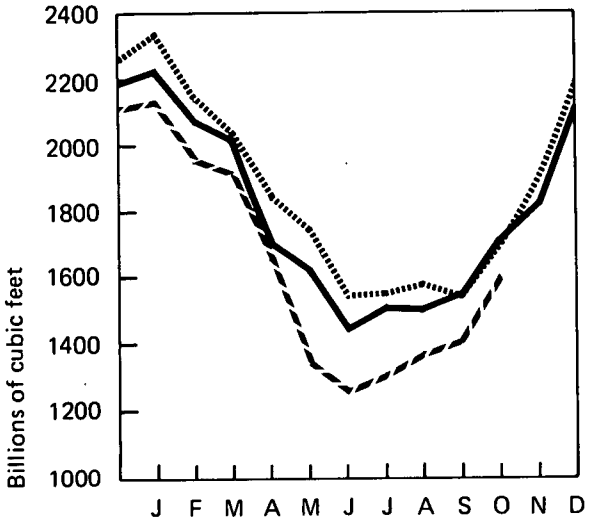
1973
1974
1975

Natural Gas

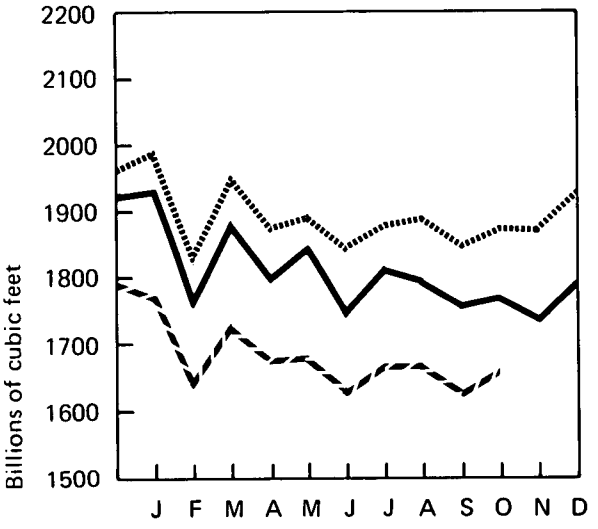
		Domestic Consumption*	Marketed Production*	Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines	Imports
				In billion cubic feet	
1972	January	NA	1,994	1,086	117
	February	NA	1,902	1,035	112
	March	NA	1,937	1,091	88
	April	NA	1,893	1,050	134
	May	NA	1,867	1,045	111
	June	NA	1,797	985	108
	July	NA	1,837	1,013	102
	August	NA	1,859	1,007	97
	September	NA	1,854	970	114
	October	NA	1,889	1,040	103
	November	NA	1,896	1,041	111
	December	NA	1,961	1,065	111
	TOTAL	**22,101**	****22,532**	**12,429**	****1,019**
1973	January	2,348	1,994	1,069	93
	February	2,126	1,821	963	84
	March	2,015	1,952	1,052	91
	April	1,835	1,864	1,007	88
	May	1,729	1,898	1,026	86
	June	1,534	1,839	963	79
	July	1,558	1,880	999	80
	August	1,582	1,896	994	85
	September	1,527	1,840	956	82
	October	1,708	1,875	1,001	91
	November	1,905	1,863	1,000	85
	December	2,182	1,926	1,038	89
	TOTAL	**22,049**	**22,648**	**12,067**	**1,033**
1974	January	2,230	1,929	1,033	86
	February	2,054	1,759	941	79
	March	2,003	1,886	1,027	85
	April	1,691	1,793	987	83
	May	1,608	1,846	981	80
	June	1,439	1,740	928	74
	July	1,514	1,818	947	74
	August	1,510	1,790	932	76
	September	1,537	1,755	871	70
	October	1,706	1,767	936	83
	November	1,827	1,729	921	82
	December	2,104	1,790	959	87
	TOTAL	**21,223**	**21,601**	**11,463**	**959**
1975	January	2,123	1,771	950	81
	February	1,943	1,635	867	75
	March	1,904	1,733	948	83
	April	1,651	1,669	906	83
	May	1,335	1,681	898	81
	June	1,255	1,626	859	78
	July	1,310	R1,669	873	79
	August	1,370	R**1,669	882	R76
	September	1,410	†1,620		R†71
	October	1,600	†1,660		†82
	TOTAL	**15,901** (10 months)	**16,733** (10 months)	**7,183** (8 months)	**789** (10 months)

*See Explanatory Note 6.
**Yearly total reflects subsequent data revisions and therefore does not agree with cumulative monthly data.
***Preliminary data.
†Projected data.
R=Revised data.
Sources: Consumption, Marketed Production, and Imports—Bureau of Mines. Domestic Producer Sales—Federal Power Commission.
NA=Not available.

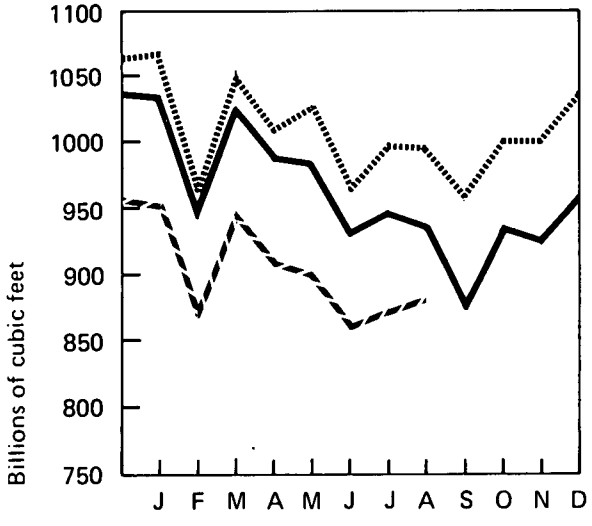
Domestic Consumption



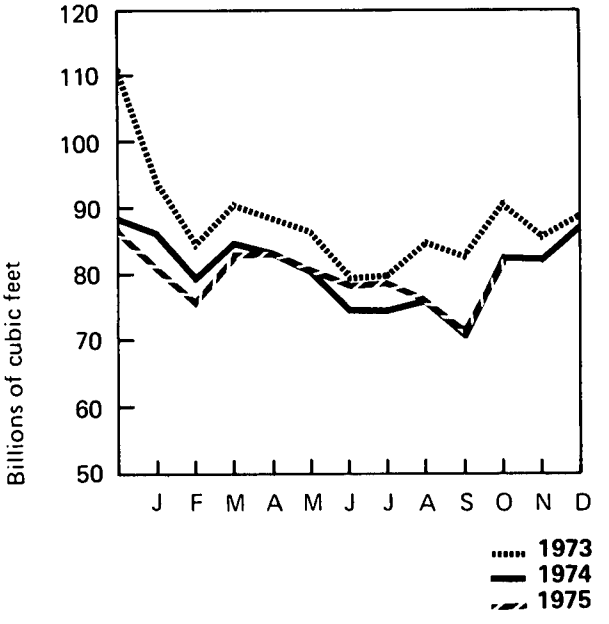
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



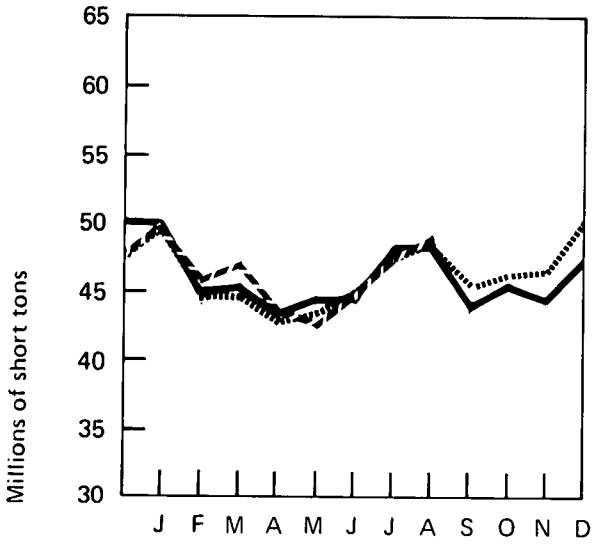
Coal

Bituminous and Lignite

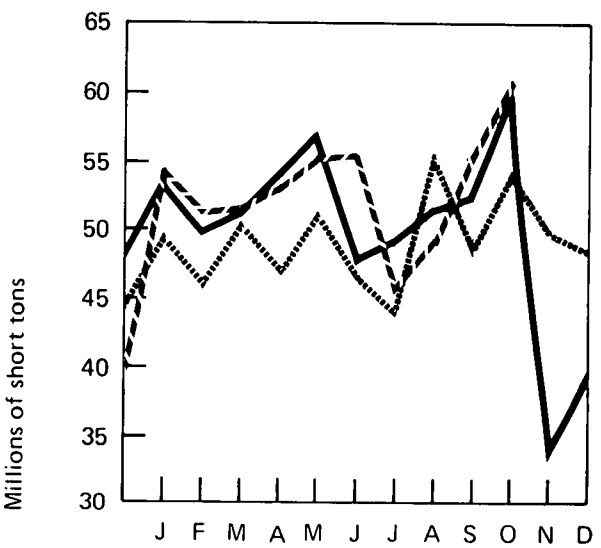
		Domestic Consumption*	Production**	Exports	Stocks
		In thousands of short tons			
1972	January	43,951	49,680	3,660	91,178
	February	43,178	49,112	3,630	92,183
	March	43,773	54,438	4,624	96,795
	April	40,158	49,814	4,915	102,981
	May	40,588	52,879	5,416	110,577
	June	40,505	50,083	4,882	115,723
	July	43,071	40,964	3,627	111,353
	August	44,698	52,169	6,337	114,665
	September	42,002	49,374	4,923	116,196
	October	43,050	51,671	5,210	120,135
	November	44,104	50,297	5,380	121,401
	December	47,698	44,904	3,392	117,442
	TOTAL* **	**516,776**	**595,386**	**55,997**	
1973	January	49,838	49,379	2,954	111,120
	February	44,652	45,893	2,669	108,870
	March	44,814	50,547	3,377	111,490
	April	42,689	46,999	5,063	112,585
	May	43,628	51,420	5,140	116,890
	June	45,115	46,613	4,969	109,960
	July	47,715	43,801	4,188	107,390
	August	48,840	55,874	5,133	106,910
	September	45,471	48,338	3,424	106,230
	October	46,427	54,382	5,882	107,490
	November	46,703	49,826	5,214	107,169
	December	50,130	48,666	4,889	103,022
	TOTAL* **	**556,022**	**591,738**	**52,903**	
1974	January	50,046	53,530	2,813	97,836
	February	44,929	49,851	4,627	95,812
	March	45,858	51,027	3,179	101,568
	April	43,595	54,181	4,944	107,167
	May	44,951	57,448	6,032	112,882
	June	44,315	47,884	6,369	111,935
	July	48,605	49,206	5,307	106,160
	August	48,579	51,605	5,088	105,478
	September	43,844	52,470	4,893	109,173
	October	45,868	R60,295	7,342	118,670
	November	44,598	33,524	6,744	109,192
	December	47,521	39,980	2,587	95,528
	TOTAL* **	**552,709**	**601,000**	**59,926**	
1975	January	49,669	54,885	4,254	96,024
	February	45,725	51,135	4,470	97,164
	March	47,396	51,910	5,653	97,904
	April	43,753	53,135	6,159	102,745
	May	42,683	55,370	7,011	109,796
	June	R44,887	55,730	6,269	R115,041
	July	47,485	45,560	4,691	109,313
	August	49,091	49,345	5,859	108,680
	September		55,660	4,529	
	October		†61,000		
	TOTAL* **	**370,689** (8 months)	**533,730** (10 months)	**48,895** (9 months)	

*See Explanatory Note 7.
**See Explanatory Note 8.
***Totals may not add due to rounding.
†Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
Source: Bureau of Mines.

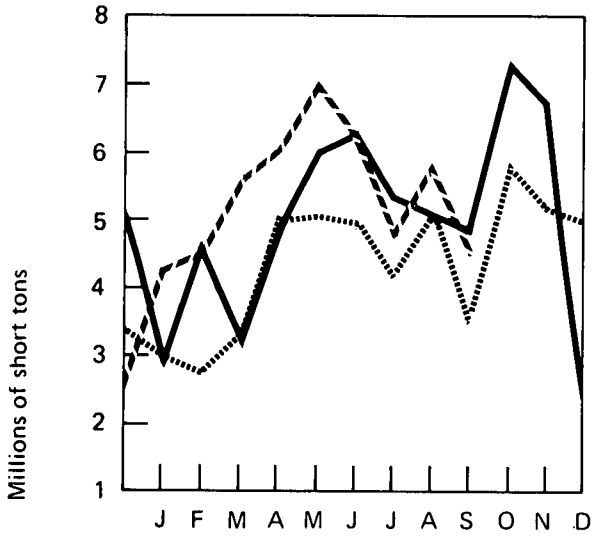
Domestic Consumption



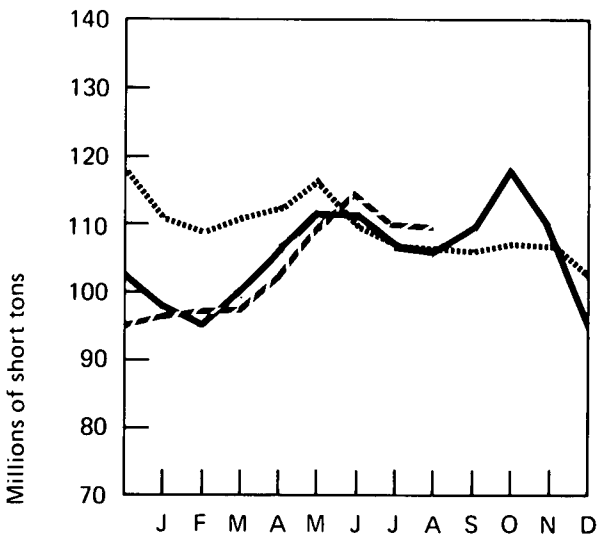
Production



Exports



Stocks



1973
1974
1975

Part 3

Electric Utilities

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

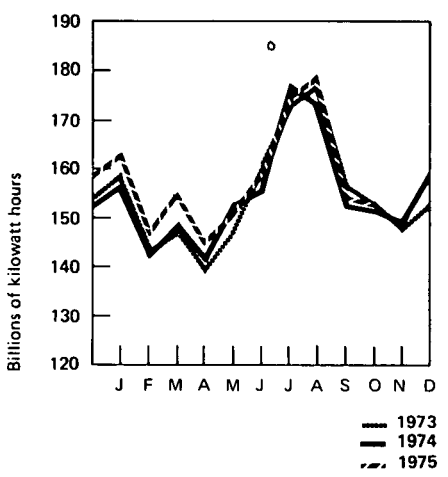
Preliminary data indicate that electric utilities produced 153,655 million kilowatt hours in October 1975, 1.2 percent above the level for October 1974. Production during the first 10 months of 1975 totaled 1,583,640 million kilowatt hours, up 1.8 percent from the 1,555,957 million kilowatt hours produced during the same period in 1974.

Sales of electricity to residential and commercial customers during the first 8 months of 1975 totaled 685,424 million kilowatt hours, an increase of 6.5 percent for residential customers and 7.7 percent for commercial customers over sales for the corresponding period in 1974. Sales to industry, on the other hand, at 430,638 million kilowatt hours, were 5.6 percent below the level for the first 8 months of 1974.

Electric Utilities

		Total Net Production		Percentage Produced from Each Source					
		In millions of kilowatt hours	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other*
1972	January	144,575	45.5	18.0	16.6	2.9	16.9	0.1
	February	137,301	45.8	17.3	18.1	2.6	16.1	0.1
	March	140,056	44.4	15.2	20.0	3.1	17.2	0.1
	April	132,138	43.6	13.5	22.3	2.8	17.7	0.1
	May	137,745	43.4	12.7	24.0	2.1	17.7	0.1
	June	145,523	42.4	13.4	25.5	2.6	16.0	0.1
	July	157,846	42.2	14.1	25.7	3.0	14.9	0.1
	August	162,822	42.8	13.8	25.8	3.5	14.0	0.1
	September	147,358	43.5	14.7	25.5	3.2	13.0	0.1
	October	143,742	44.4	16.4	22.2	3.4	13.5	0.1
	November	143,867	45.7	18.3	17.2	3.8	14.9	0.1
	December	154,350	46.0	19.5	14.4	3.9	16.1	0.1
	TOTAL	**1,747,323**	**AVERAGE 44.1**	**15.6**	**21.5**	**3.1**	**15.6**	**0.1**
1973	January	159,320	47.2	19.4	13.1	3.9	16.3	0.1
	February	143,109	47.4	18.2	14.1	4.1	16.1	0.1
	March	147,754	45.7	16.2	16.2	4.5	17.3	0.1
	April	139,273	46.1	14.4	17.9	4.2	17.3	0.1
	May	147,021	44.3	14.7	20.2	3.9	16.8	0.1
	June	160,962	43.3	16.1	21.6	4.2	14.7	0.1
	July	173,461	43.9	16.5	22.6	4.0	12.9	0.1
	August	177,022	44.4	17.3	21.9	4.4	11.9	0.1
	September	156,294	45.7	17.3	21.1	4.9	10.9	0.1
	October	153,797	45.6	17.7	19.9	4.9	11.8	0.1
	November	147,823	47.2	17.6	16.1	5.5	13.5	0.1
	December	153,284	47.9	16.3	13.3	5.3	17.0	0.2
	TOTAL	**1,859,090**	**AVERAGE 45.7**	**16.8**	**18.3**	**4.5**	**14.6**	**0.1**
1974	January	156,906	47.0	16.6	13.3	4.8	18.2	0.1
	February	142,371	46.6	15.7	13.3	5.6	18.6	0.2
	March	149,933	45.3	14.6	15.8	5.8	18.4	0.1
	April	141,913	44.5	13.9	16.9	4.9	19.6	0.2
	May	153,439	44.3	14.7	18.4	4.2	18.2	0.2
	June	156,027	43.3	14.7	20.3	4.4	17.1	0.2
	July	177,797	42.9	15.6	20.9	5.6	14.8	0.2
	August	173,699	43.1	15.6	20.3	7.0	13.8	0.2
	September	152,083	42.9	16.4	19.3	7.1	14.1	0.2
	October	151,786	44.3	16.7	18.6	7.0	13.2	0.2
	November	149,581	44.9	18.4	15.2	7.2	14.1	0.2
	December	159,309	45.6	19.3	12.4	8.1	14.4	0.2
	TOTAL	**1,864,847**	**AVERAGE 44.5**	**16.1**	**17.2**	**6.0**	**16.1**	**0.1**
1975	January	163,498	45.8	18.7	12.1	8.1	15.2	0.1
	February	146,338	46.0	17.0	12.3	8.3	16.3	0.1
	March	154,932	44.6	15.0	13.0	9.2	18.1	0.1
	April	145,289	44.2	14.6	14.0	8.7	18.3	0.2
	May	151,168	42.5	13.9	16.9	8.2	18.3	0.2
	June	159,963	43.4	14.3	18.0	7.2	16.9	0.2
	July	175,856	43.1	14.2	19.4	8.6	14.5	0.2
	August	R179,202	R43.9	R15.6	19.0	R8.7	R12.6	0.2
	September	154,595						
	October	153,655						
	TOTAL (10 months)	**1,583,640**	**AVERAGE 44.1** (8 months)	**15.4**	**15.7**	**8.4**	**16.2**	**0.2**

Total Net Production



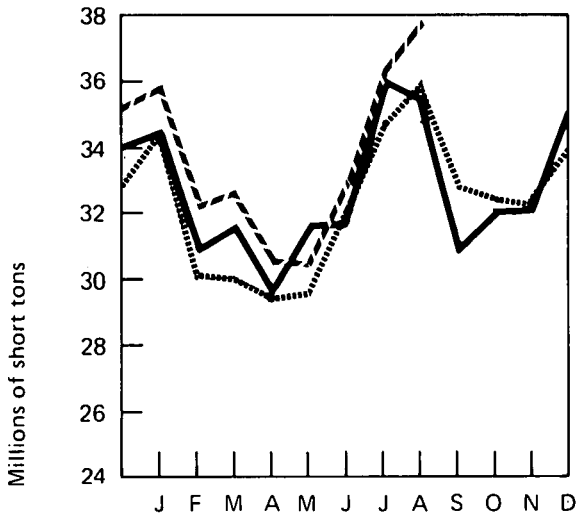
*Includes electricity produced from geothermal power, wood, and waste.
R=Revised data.
Sources: Federal Power Commission.
Production data for latest 2 months are from Edison Electric Institute.

Fuel Consumption

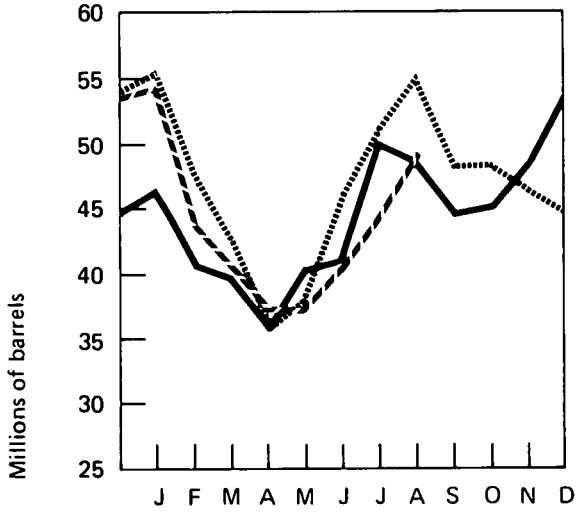
		Coal	Oil	Gas
		In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels	In millions of cubic feet
1972	January	30,231	46,555	251,029
	February	28,946	43,325	258,859
	March	28,472	38,809	294,804
	April	26,093	32,325	312,229
	May	26,823	32,106	351,543
	June	27,749	35,098	394,585
	July	30,214	40,646	433,533
	August	31,651	41,073	448,594
	September	28,988	38,723	398,799
	October	29,133	42,876	337,567
	November	29,926	47,914	262,447
	December	32,817	54,479	234,683
	TOTAL	**351,043**	**493,929**	**3,978,672**
1973	January	34,591	55,773	219,270
	February	30,921	46,978	212,983
	March	30,746	42,701	255,314
	April	29,209	35,845	267,151
	May	29,683	38,097	316,989
	June	31,951	46,421	371,221
	July	34,863	51,352	422,396
	August	36,093	55,356	419,507
	September	32,814	48,103	353,040
	October	32,470	48,188	328,630
	November	32,154	46,420	252,341
	December	34,141	44,850	216,988
	TOTAL	**389,636**	**560,084**	**3,635,830**
1974	January	34,599	46,745	219,338
	February	30,857	40,687	201,587
	March	31,638	39,645	254,175
	April	29,679	35,959	259,313
	May	31,700	40,831	306,945
	June	31,719	41,227	346,584
	July	36,111	50,119	403,391
	August	35,555	48,970	380,585
	September	30,989	44,550	313,079
	October	32,127	45,268	298,109
	November	32,211	48,525	238,908
	December	35,176	53,648	207,095
	TOTAL	**392,361**	**536,174**	**3,429,109**
1975	January	35,853	54,169	204,931
	February	32,104	43,670	188,684
	March	32,783	40,399	210,283
	April	30,452	37,099	213,580
	May	30,410	37,015	271,790
	June	33,058	40,791	306,147
	July	36,367	44,329	359,160
	August	R37,839	R49,262	R359,117
	TOTAL (8 months)	**R268,866**	**R346,734**	**R2,113,692**

Source: Federal Power Commision.

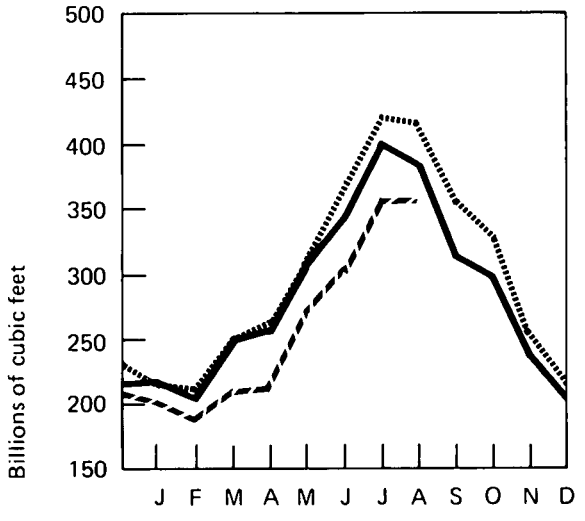
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption



Gas Consumption

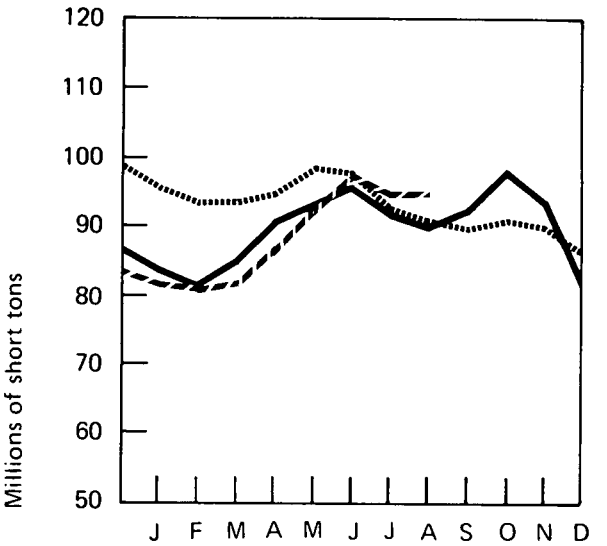


1973
1974
1975

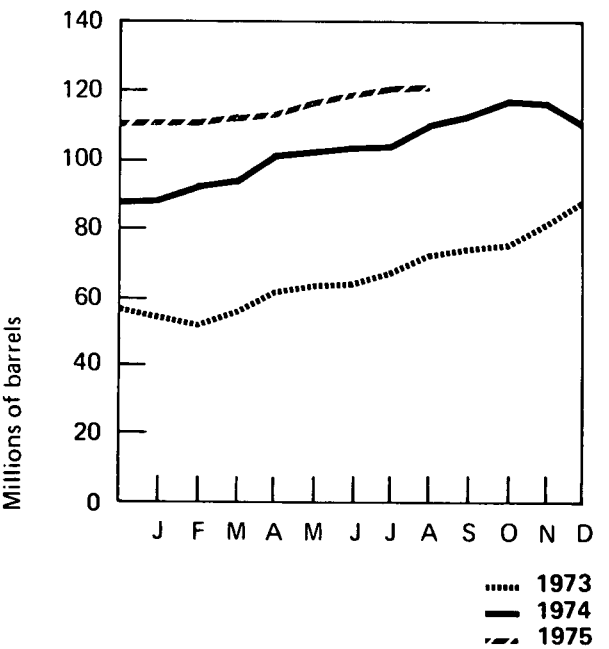
Electric Utilities (Continued)

		Stocks at End of Month	
		Coal	Oil
		In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels
1972	January	76,876	46,055
	February	77,138	47,111
	March	80,296	52,213
	April	84,984	55,730
	May	91,778	57,399
	June	96,553	58,815
	July	93,760	60,786
	August	96,611	66,024
	September	98,396	66,004
	October	102,205	65,531
	November	102,477	62,067
	December	98,671	57,686
1973	January	95,017	53,691
	February	92,993	50,858
	March	93,986	54,885
	April	94,991	62,411
	May	98,722	64,259
	June	97,995	65,003
	July	92,215	67,987
	August	91,356	73,259
	September	90,156	74,863
	October	91,428	76,343
	November	90,369	81,224
	December	86,880	88,228
1974	January	83,366	89,053
	February	80,962	92,645
	March	84,257	94,187
	April	90,901	100,210
	May	93,628	103,606
	June	95,811	104,316
	July	91,616	105,919
	August	89,691	110,997
	September	92,704	113,570
	October	98,373	117,564
	November	93,825	116,558
	December	83,652	111,990
1975	January	81,429	110,304
	February	81,065	111,581
	March	81,872	113,377
	April	86,656	113,930
	May	93,027	116,940
	June	97,834	119,653
	July	94,067	121,076
	August	R94,107	R120,601

Coal Stocks



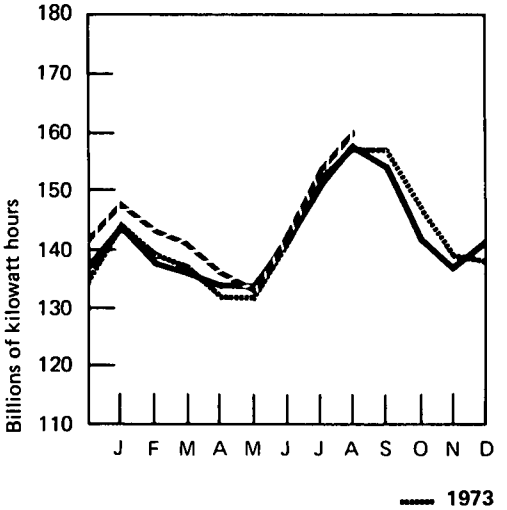
Oil Stocks



Source: Federal Power Commission.

		Sales				
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
		In millions of kilowatt hours				
1972	January	46,353	27,965	50,526	4,579	129,423
	February	45,652	27,921	50,552	4,619	128,744
	March	43,559	27,856	52,086	4,606	128,107
	April	40,460	27,765	51,992	4,422	124,639
	May	38,044	27,983	53,489	4,430	123,946
	June	41,213	30,257	53,673	4,469	129,612
	July	47,813	32,211	52,702	4,666	137,392
	August	51,463	33,535	55,023	4,723	144,744
	September	50,888	33,522	55,548	4,928	144,886
	October	44,352	31,068	56,213	4,823	136,456
	November	41,672	29,426	55,251	4,986	131,335
	December	47,139	29,764	53,923	5,060	135,886
	TOTAL	**538,608**	**359,273**	**640,978**	**56,311**	**1,595,170**
1973	January	52,840	31,182	55,274	5,209	144,505
	February	49,601	30,445	54,591	4,909	139,546
	March	46,315	30,100	55,866	4,822	137,103
	April	41,821	29,038	55,937	4,571	131,367
	May	39,825	30,060	56,838	4,638	131,361
	June	44,967	33,194	57,368	4,764	140,293
	July	54,123	36,147	57,152	5,140	152,562
	August	56,742	36,820	58,865	5,054	157,481
	September	56,210	36,711	59,178	5,211	157,310
	October	47,207	33,289	60,514	5,032	146,042
	November	43,175	31,363	58,464	5,085	138,087
	December	46,442	29,788	56,190	4,896	137,316
	TOTAL	**579,268**	**388,137**	**686,237**	**59,331**	**1,712,973**
1974	January	52,846	30,608	55,754	4,995	144,203
	February	47,832	29,542	54,978	4,708	137,060
	March	46,154	29,309	55,999	4,693	136,155
	April	43,294	28,986	56,497	4,610	133,387
	May	41,215	29,876	57,386	4,685	133,162
	June	46,596	32,800	58,077	4,641	142,114
	July	53,435	35,229	57,899	4,965	151,528
	August	56,558	36,414	59,803	5,069	157,844
	September	53,252	35,830	60,366	4,983	154,431
	October	44,177	32,112	60,053	4,792	141,134
	November	42,773	30,968	57,361	4,969	136,071
	December	50,368	31,757	53,878	4,974	140,977
	TOTAL	**578,500**	**383,431**	**688,051**	**58,084**	**1,708,066**
1975	January	55,547	33,026	54,280	5,245	148,098
	February	52,185	32,441	53,142	4,984	142,752
	March	49,974	32,005	53,182	4,914	140,075
	April	46,883	31,335	52,526	4,737	135,481
	May	43,226	31,608	53,364	4,745	132,943
	June	48,461	35,266	54,104	4,777	142,608
	July	56,829	37,891	53,973	5,052	153,745
	August	59,979	38,768	56,067	5,223	160,037
	TOTAL (8 months)	**413,084**	**272,340**	**430,638**	**39,677**	**1,155,739**

Total Sales



*Includes street lighting and trolley cars.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

Part 4 Nuclear Power

NUCLEAR POWER

The 49 nuclear powerplants in commercial operation, with a total maximum dependable capacity of 31,971 megawatts, performed at 61 percent of capacity during October.

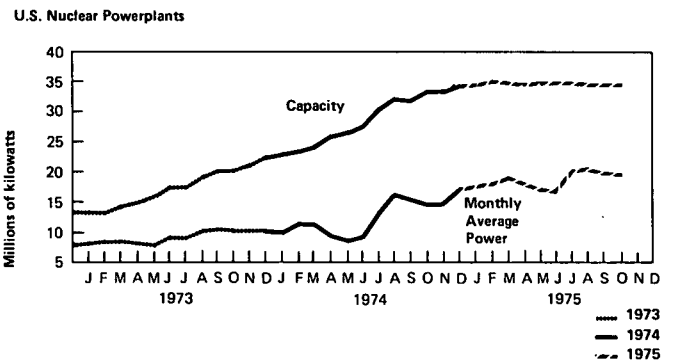
There are four plants currently in power ascension (precommercial testing) status, with a total capacity of 2,719 megawatts. They include: Brunswick 2 (808 megawatts) and Hatch 1 (768 megawatts), which are boiling water reactors owned by Carolina Power and Light Company and Georgia Power Company, respectively; Millstone 2 (795 megawatts), a pressurized water reactor owned by the Northeast Nuclear Energy Company; and Fort St. Vrain (330 megawatts), a high temperature gas-cooled reactor owned by the Public Service Company of Colorado. The first three reactors are scheduled for commercial status in December, and the latter is forecasted to achieve similar status in March 1976.

Although enriched uranium deliveries in October decreased 18 percent from deliveries made during September, the delivered material was 12 percent more concentrated in fissionable uranium (U-235). Foreign orders constituted 60 percent of the deliveries and went primarily to Japanese, German, and Swedish utilities.

A total of 14 suits have been filed by 17 utility companies against the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in response to that company's default on future uranium contracts. Approximately 80 million pounds of uranium, which is about half of the domestic utility requirements for the next 10 years, are involved in the dispute. A Westinghouse request for consolidation of all the lawsuits will be heard on December 12 in Philadelphia by the U.S. Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.

U.S. Nuclear Powerplant Operations

		Net Electrical Capacity	Net Monthly Average Power	Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation
		In thousands of kilowatts		
1972	January	8,896	5,720	2.9
	February	8,896	5,165	2.6
	March	9,400	5,750	3.0
	April	10,200	5,124	2.7
	May	10,680	3,918	2.1
	June	11,350	5,375	2.6
	July	12,138	6,227	2.9
	August	12,138	7,742	3.5
	September	12,138	6,589	3.2
	October	13,594	6,539	3.2
	November	13,594	7,475	3.7
	December	13,594	8,125	3.9
	AVG.	**11,394**	**6,151**	**3.1**
1973	January	13,594	8,395	3.9
	February	13,594	8,821	4.1
	March	14.382	8,991	4.5
	April	15,253	8,161	4.2
	May	16,126	7,657	3.9
	June	17,827	9,429	4.2
	July	17,827	9,355	4.0
	August	19,349	10,463	4.4
	September	20,400	10,815	4.9
	October	20,400	10,036	4.9
	November	21,271	11,308	5.5
	December	22,826	10,543	5.3
	AVG.	**17,761**	**9,513**	**4.5**
1974	January	23,156	10,194	4.8
	February	23,926	11,992	5.6
	March	24,455	11,715	5.8
	April	26,012	9,826	4.9
	May	26,820	8,791	4.2
	June	27,898	9,740	4.4
	July	30,524	13,577	5.6
	August	32,195	16,442	7.0
	September	31,759	15,159	7.1
	October	33,614	14,409	7.1
	November	33,630	14,528	7.2
	December	34,467	17,375	8.1
	AVG.	**29,071**	**12,865**	**6.0**
1975	January	34,841	17,843	8.1
	February	35,049	18,063	8.3
	March	34,836	19,091	9.2
	April	34,167	17,516	8.7
	May	34,167	16,613	8.2
	June	34,472	16,097	7.2
	July	R34,746	20,297	8.6
	August	R34,739	20,618	R8.7
	September	R34,690	*19,704	*9.2
	October	34,690	*19,489	*8.9
	AVG. (10 months)	**34,649**	**18,545**	**8.5**



*Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Sources: Average Power for latest 2 months and Capacity are from U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation for latest 2 months is based on data from Edison Electric Institute; remaining data are from Federal Power Commission.

Status of Nuclear Powerplants – October 31, 1975

Status	Number of Plants					Capacity
	Boiling Water Reactors	High-Temperature Gas Reactors	Pressurized Water Reactors	Other*	Total	In Electrical Megawatts
Licensed to operate	23	1	30	0	54	37,000
Construction permit granted	19	0	45	0	64	64,000
Construction permit pending	22	4	51	1	78	87,000
Orders placed for plant	10	0	16	0	26	30,000
Publicly announced	–	–	–	18	18	23,000
Total	74	5	142	19	240	241,000

*Includes 1 Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and 18 announced intentions to order for which a reactor type has not been chosen.
Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment – October 1975

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	317.297	436.984	754.281
Cost (in millions of dollars)	15.745	21.829	37.574
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	85.832	126.797	212.629
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	2.711	2.589	2.638
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	421.775	592.893	1,014.668

Source: U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

Commercial Nuclear Power Generation by Major Non-Communist Countries – October 1975

Country	Number of Reactors	Capacity	Generation of Electricity		
			Generation October	Percent of Capacity October	Year 1974
		In thousands of gross electrical kilowatts	In millions of gross kilowatt hours		
Canada	5	2,380	985	56	74
Federal Republic of Germany	7	3,450	2,197	86	57
France	10	3,070	1,512	66	57
Great Britain	29	6,140	*2,480	*54	61
India	3	620	NA	NA	55
Italy	3	630	232	49	61
Japan		4,450	1,484	45	61
Spain	3	1,120	658	79	75
Sweden	5	3,310	1,452	59	20
Switzerland	3	1,050	714	91	76
United States	53	38,130	15,490	55	57
Total	130	64,350	27,204	57	58

*Figures are for 4-week operating period.
NA=Not available.
Source: Nucleonics Week Magazine.

Summary of Monthly Nuclear Fuel Cycle – September 1975

Fuel Cycle Activity	Product	Processed Material*	Percent Utilization of Industry Capacity	Energy Content of Processed Material**	Energy Consumed in Fuel Cycle Activity***	Cost Contribution to Electric Power+
		In MTU except where noted		In billion Btu		In mills per kilowatt hour
Milling	Yellowcake (U_3O_8) Deliveries	883	61	302,000	490	0.54
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF_6) Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF_6 Deliveries	261 (708 MT-SWU)	53	535,000	28,100	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Produced	174	73	32,500	25	0.46
Powerplant Operation	New Fuel Receipts	276	–	566,000	–	–
	Electricity Generated	15,151 (million kWhe)	60	150,000	2,600	8.37
	Spent Fuel Discharged	84	–	–	–	–
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	12	–	–	–	0.02
	Spent Fuel Reprocessed	0	–	–	–	–

*Units of measure are discussed in Explanatory Notes 9 and 10.
**Assumes 25,000 MWD/MTU for heat content of enriched uranium and a 6:1 feed-to-product ratio at the enrichment plant.
***Energy requirements for processing are obtained from U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1248.
+Cost contribution is computed from unit prices paid for current month's production and requirement for a model 1000-MWe reactor operating at 80 percent capacity factor, given in U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1174-74. Because of the long lead time required for nuclear fuel processing, the sum of the numbers in this column does not necessarily reflect the fuel cost of current electricity production.
++ERDA's enrichment plants are presently operating at maximum utilization of available electric power, with the excess production being placed in the "preproduction stockpile" in anticipation of high demand for enriched uranium in the 1980's.
Source: FEA.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Domestic energy consumption in September 1975 totaled 5.486 quadrillion Btu, 2.3 percent below the September 1974 level of 5.616 quadrillion Btu and 3.4 percent below the September 1973 level of 5.678 quadrillion Btu. No sectoral breakdown is available for the month as yet.

The revised consumption total for August was 5.763 quadrillion Btu, of which 2.006 quadrillion Btu was consumed by the residential and commercial sector, up 3.1 percent from the level for August 1974 and up 1.0 percent from the August 1973 level. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 38.2 percent of total sector consumption (coal was 0.7 percent; dry natural gas, 12.9 percent; and petroleum products, 24.6 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 61.8 percent.

The industrial sector consumed 2.173 quadrillion Btu in August 1975, down 9.1 percent from the level for August 1974 and 11.4 percent from the August 1973 level. Coal accounted for 14.1 percent of the total, 33.9 percent was dry natural gas, 20.8 percent was petroleum products, and 31.2 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the transportation sector was 1.584 quadrillion Btu, 0.4 percent below August 1974 consumption and 4.1 percent below August 1973 consumption. Petroleum products comprised 96.6 percent of the total used. Natural gas used for pipeline transportation and electricity used for railroads and for street and highway lighting accounted for the balance.

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION AND FORECAST

Total demand for petroleum products during October 1975 was 15.865 million barrels per day. This was 564,000 barrels per day, or 3.4 percent, below the forecast level, and 1,160,000 barrels per day (6.8 percent) below the demand level for last October.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline in October was 6.566 million barrels per day, which was 33,000 barrels per day below the forecast level of 6.599 million barrels per day. Demand was also 146,000 barrels per day, or 2.2 percent, below the level for last October.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil was 2.878 million barrels per day in October. This was 176,000 barrels per day (6.5 percent) above the forecast level and 15,000 barrels per day above the demand level for last October.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil during October was 2.052 million barrels per day, which was 476,000 barrels per day, or 18.8 percent, below the forecast level of 2.528 million barrels per day and 558,000 barrels per day (21.4 percent) below the demand level for last October.

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source – August 1975 [In quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu]

Sector[1]	Primary Energy Source					Primary Energy Consumption
	Coal[2]	Natural Gas (dry)[3]	Petroleum[4]	Hydroelectric[5]	Nuclear[6]	
Residential and Commercial	0.014	0.258	0.495	–	–	0.767
Industrial	0.305	0.737	0.451	0.003	–	1.496
Transportation	0.001	0.036	1.530	–	([9])	1.567
Electric Utilities	0.852	0.368	0.301	0.245	0.167	1.934
TOTAL	1.171	1.399	2.778	0.248	0.167	5.763

[1] See Explanatory Note 11 for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, Transportation, and Electric Utilities Sectors.
[2] Data are from the Bureau of Mines. Includes anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite.
[3] Aggregate data are from the Bureau of Mines. FPC provided data on natural gas consumed by electric utilities. Data from the American Gas Association are used for the Residential and Commercial Sector, adjusted to include a portion of the AGA "Other" category. Natural gas used in transportation, mostly for pipeline use, is estimated to be 3.5 percent of total natural gas consumption less electric utilities. This percentage is derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption. The Industrial Sector is then the difference between the total and the sum of the other sectors.
[4] Aggregate petroleum data are from the Bureau of Mines. FPC provided data on oil consumed by electric utilities. Petroleum consumed in transportation was calculated based on Department of Transportation data as follows: Motor gasoline - 100 percent; naphtha jet fuel - 100 percent; kerosine jet fuel - 97 percent; distillate fuel oil - 30.3 percent; residual fuel oil - 11.2 percent; all other products - 4.7 percent. The remainder is distributed to economic sectors using the following percentage shares, derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption: Residential and Commercial - 52.3 percent; Industrial - 47.7 percent.
[5] FPC hydroelectric power production plus net imports of electricity from Canada. These imports, estimated at 0.011 quadrillion Btu per month, were assumed to be from hydroelectric power sources. Monthly industrial hydroelectric power consumption is estimated to be one-twelfth of the preliminary Bureau of Mines annual figure for 1974.
[6] FPC nuclear power production.
[7] Electricity was distributed using FPC and Edison Electric Institute data on kilowatt-hour sales to ultimate customers. Electrical energy consumed by railroads and for street and highway lighting was distributed to the Transportation Sector. All "other" sales, largely for use in government buildings, were distributed to the Residential and Commercial Sector.
[8] In generating electricity with nuclear or fossil fuels, approximately 65 percent of the energy is lost in the form of heat. Transmission and distribution losses consume about an additional 3 percent of the energy inputs of the utility industry. In order to fully account for all energy consumed both directly and indirectly (i.e., ultimate energy disposition), the electricity losses are allocated to the final end-use sectors in proportion to their direct kilowatt-hour usage.
[9] Negligible.

Electricity Distributed[7]	Net Energy Consumption	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed[8]	Ultimate Energy Disposition
0.350	1.117	0.890	2.006
0.191	1.687	0.486	2.173
0.005	1.571	0.012	1.584
—	—	—	—
0.546	4.375	1.388	5.763

Percent Changes in Energy Consumption for August 1975 by Source

	August 1975 Consumption	Percent Change from August 1974	Cumulative Percent Change from 1974 (January through August)
	In quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu		
Refined Petroleum Products	2.778	- 1.8	- 0.8
Motor Gasoline	1.156	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Jet Fuel	0.180	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Distillate	0.404	- 2.5	+ 0.9
Residual	0.432	-12.7	- 4.8
Other Petroleum Products	0.606	+ 0.9	- 6.5
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.399	- 9.3	- 8.2
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.171	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Electricity (Sales)	0.546	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
Total Energy Use	5.763	- 2.8	- 2.2
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.006	+ 3.1	+ 3.7
Industrial	2.173	- 9.1	-10.3
Transportation	1.584	- 0.4	+ 1.7

Energy Consumption (Continued)

Energy Consumption by the Residential and Commercial Economic Sector[1]

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum[2]	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
				In quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu				
1973	January	0.038	1.277	0.707	0.299	0.716	3.037	3.037
	February	0.032	1.131	0.653	0.285	0.610	2.711	5.748
	March	0.025	0.939	0.620	0.272	0.629	2.486	8.233
	April	0.016	0.755	0.527	0.253	0.569	2.120	10.353
	May	0.017	0.543	0.562	0.250	0.612	1.983	12.336
	June	0.017	0.350	0.511	0.279	0.714	1.869	14.205
	July	0.017	0.270	0.503	0.321	0.814	1.925	16.130
	August	0.018	0.243	0.560	0.332	0.835	1.987	18.118
	September	0.024	0.269	0.538	0.330	0.690	1.852	19.970
	October	0.028	0.339	0.592	0.287	0.651	1.987	21.867
	November	0.031	0.617	0.658	0.266	0.615	2.188	24.055
	December	0.033	0.897	0.648	0.271	0.665	2.515	26.569
	TOTAL	0.295	7.632	7.077	3.445	8.120	26.569	
1974	January	0.041	1.174	0.663	0.296	0.705	2.880	2.880
	February	0.035	1.040	0.593	0.275	0.607	2.550	5.430
	March	0.028	0.912	0.567	0.268	0.650	2.426	7.856
	April	0.019	0.760	0.532	0.258	0.602	2.170	10.026
	May	0.017	0.500	0.499	0.254	0.661	1.930	11.956
	June	0.016	0.353	0.510	0.282	0.692	1.853	13.809
	July	0.015	0.286	0.506	0.315	0.852	1.974	15.783
	August	0.021	0.257	0.522	0.330	0.817	1.946	17.729
	September	0.026	0.271	0.513	0.316	0.659	1.786	19.515
	October	0.028	0.393	0.591	0.271	0.643	1.927	21.441
	November	0.028	0.574	0.575	0.263	0.644	2.084	23.525
	December	0.032	0.944	0.630	0.292	0.745	2.643	26.167
	TOTAL	0.306	7.463	6.701	3.420	8.277	26.167	
1975	January	0.036	R1.144	0.651	0.315	0.772	R2.918	R2.918
	February	0.023	R1.126	0.556	0.300	0.661	R2.667	R5.585
	March	0.025	R1.039	0.568	0.291	0.711	R2.633	R8.218
	April	0.011	R0.917	0.508	0.278	0.649	R2.365	R10.583
	May	0.011	R0.525	0.459	0.267	0.678	R1.941	R12.524
	June	0.015	0.331	0.454	0.297	0.754	1.851	R14.376
	July	0.017	0.287	R0.484	0.336	0.873	R1.999	R16.375
	August	0.014	0.258	0.495	0.350	0.890	2.006	18.381
	TOTAL	0.153	5.628	4.177	2.434	5.989	18.381	

Energy Consumption by the Industrial Economic Sector[1]

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum[3]	Hydroelectric	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
		In quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu							
1973	January	0.393	0.812	0.640	0.003	0.189	0.452	2.488	2.488
	February	0.362	0.746	0.591	0.003	0.186	0.399	2.286	4.775
	March	0.369	0.787	0.561	0.003	0.191	0.441	2.351	7.126
	April	0.363	0.783	0.477	0.003	0.191	0.430	2.247	9.373
	May	0.369	0.843	0.508	0.003	0.194	0.475	2.392	11.764
	June	0.351	0.792	0.462	0.003	0.196	0.502	2.305	14.069
	July	0.345	0.845	0.455	0.003	0.195	0.494	2.337	16.406
	August	0.340	0.898	0.506	0.003	0.201	0.505	2.453	18.859
	September	0.329	0.883	0.487	0.003	0.202	0.422	2.327	21.186
	October	0.363	1.014	0.535	0.003	0.206	0.469	2.591	23.777
	November	0.374	1.005	0.595	0.003	0.199	0.460	2.637	26.413
	December	0.412	1.031	0.586	0.003	0.192	0.470	2.693	29.107
	TOTAL	4.370	10.438	6.403	0.036	2.341	5.518	29.107	
1974	January	0.390	0.807	0.605	0.003	0.190	0.452	2.448	2.448
	February	0.365	0.785	0.541	0.003	0.188	0.414	2.296	4.744
	March	0.370	0.812	0.518	0.003	0.191	0.463	2.355	7.099
	April	0.364	0.651	0.485	0.003	0.193	0.451	2.146	9.246
	May	0.354	0.783	0.455	0.003	0.196	0.510	2.300	11.546
	June	0.337	0.723	0.465	0.003	0.198	0.486	2.212	13.758
	July	0.336	0.809	0.462	0.003	0.198	0.535	2.342	16.100
	August	0.347	0.856	0.476	0.003	0.204	0.505	2.391	18.491
	September	0.336	0.935	0.468	0.003	0.206	0.430	2.378	20.869
	October	0.359	0.994	0.539	0.003	0.205	0.486	2.585	23.454
	November	0.323	0.991	0.525	0.003	0.196	0.479	2.516	25.971
	December	0.319	0.926	0.575	0.003	0.184	0.470	2.476	28.447
	TOTAL	4.200	10.072	6.111	0.036	2.348	5.679	28.447	
1975	January	0.356	R0.746	0.594	0.003	0.185	0.454	R2.338	R 2.338
	February	0.355	R0.603	0.507	0.003	0.181	0.399	R2.049	R 4.387
	March	0.378	R0.631	0.518	0.003	0.181	0.443	R2.154	R 6.542
	April	0.353	R0.498	0.464	0.003	0.179	0.418	R1.915	R 8.457
	May	0.333	R0.521	0.419	0.003	0.182	0.463	R1.921	R10.378
	June	0.314	R0.603	0.414	0.003	0.185	0.468	R1.988	R12.366
	July	0.298	R0.648	R0.442	0.003	0.184	0.479	R2.054	R14.420
	August	0.305	0.737	0.451	0.003	0.191	0.486	2.173	16.593
	TOTAL	2.692	4.986	3.810	0.024	1.469	3.613	16.593	

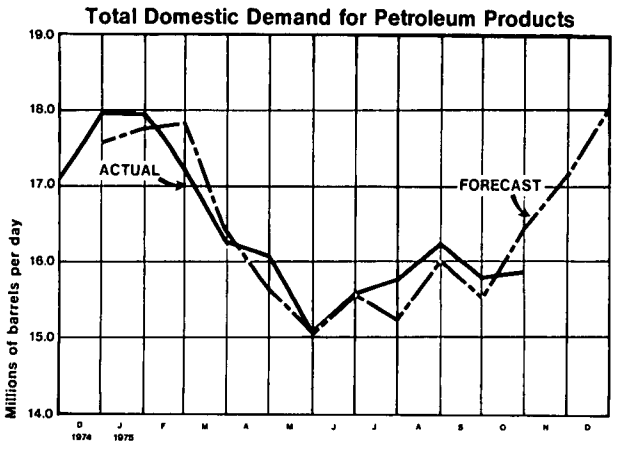
Energy Consumption (Continued)

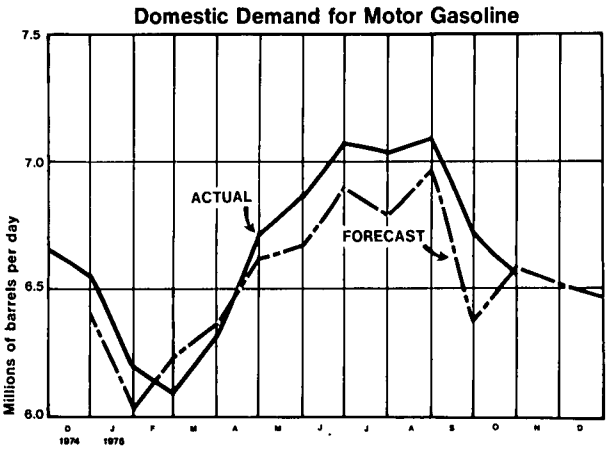
Energy Consumption by the Transportation Economic Sector[1]

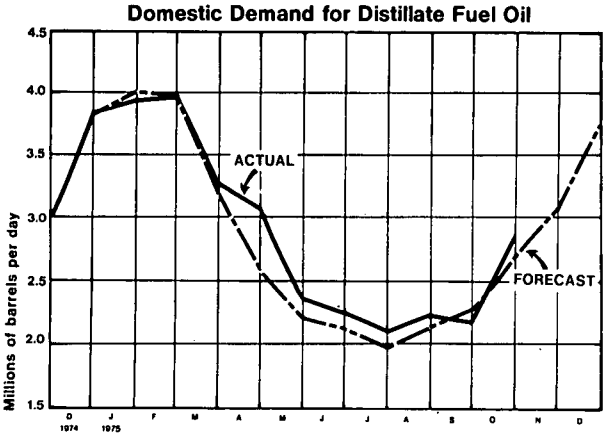
		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)[4]	Petroleum	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
				In quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu				
1973	January	0.001	0.085	1.511	0.005	0.013	1.615	1.615
	February	0.001	0.076	1.417	0.005	0.011	1.510	3.125
	March	0.001	0.070	1.502	0.005	0.012	1.589	4.714
	April	0.001	0.062	1.412	0.005	0.010	1.490	6.204
	May	0.001	0.056	1.540	0.004	0.011	1.612	7.816
	June	0.001	0.046	1.471	0.004	0.011	1.533	9.350
	July	0.001	0.045	1.528	0.004	0.011	1.589	10.939
	August	0.001	0.046	1.588	0.005	0.011	1.651	12.590
	September	0.001	0.047	1.437	0.005	0.010	1.499	14.089
	October	0.001	0.055	1.520	0.005	0.011	1.592	15.681
	November	0.001	0.066	1.523	0.005	0.012	1.607	17.288
	December	0.001	0.078	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.589	18.877
	TOTAL	0.009	0.733	17.940	0.058	0.137	18.877	
1974	January	0.001	0.072	1.398	0.005	0.013	1.489	1.489
	February	0.001	0.066	1.300	0.005	0.011	1.384	2.873
	March	0.001	0.063	1.416	0.005	0.012	1.496	4.369
	April	0.001	0.051	1.397	0.005	0.011	1.465	5.834
	May	0.001	0.047	1.484	0.005	0.012	1.547	7.381
	June	0.001	0.039	1.449	0.005	0.011	1.505	8.885
	July	0.001	0.040	1.513	0.005	0.012	1.570	10.456
	August	0.001	0.040	1.532	0.005	0.012	1.590	12.046
	September	0.001	0.044	1.392	0.005	0.010	1.452	13.497
	October	0.001	0.050	1.506	0.005	0.012	1.574	15.072
	November	0.001	0.057	1.453	0.005	0.013	1.529	16.600
	December	0.001	0.068	1.546	0.006	0.014	1.634	18.234
	TOTAL	0.007	0.636	17.386	0.060	0.145	18.234	
1975	January	0.001	0.069	1.499	0.006	0.014	1.587	1.587
	February	0.001	0.063	1.334	0.005	0.012	1.415	3.002
	March	0.001	0.061	1.456	0.005	0.013	1.536	4.538
	April	0.001	0.051	1.456	0.005	0.012	1.524	6.062
	May	0.001	0.038	1.481	0.005	0.012	1.536	7.598
	June	0.001	R0.034	1.466	0.005	0.012	R1.517	R9.115
	July	0.001	R0.034	R1.498	0.005	0.013	R1.550	R10.665
	August	0.001	0.036	1.530	0.005	0.012	1.584	12.248
	TOTAL	0.005	0.385	11.719	0.040	0.099	12.248	

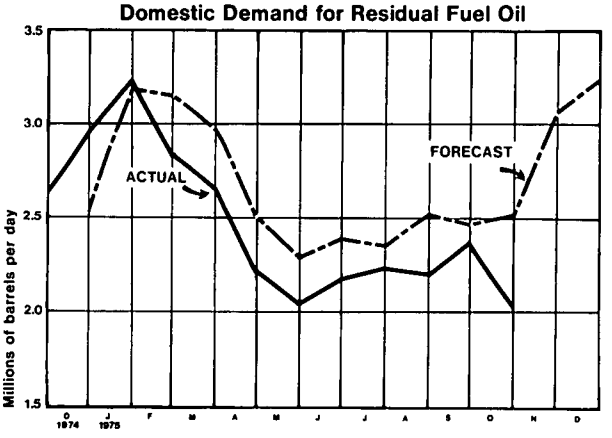
[1] See Explanatory Note 11 for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Transportation Sectors. The methodology used for sector calculations is provided in the footnotes of the previous table. Printed totals may differ slightly from the sum of their row/column components due to independent rounding.
[2] The percentage share used in calculating Residential and Commercial consumption of petroleum was 52.5 percent for 1973 and 52.3 percent for 1974 and 1975.
[3] The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974 and 1975.
[4] Tne percentage share used in calculating Transportation consumption of natural gas was 3.9 percent for 1973 and 3.5 percent for 1974 and 1975.
R=Revised data.

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast*









*Forecast has been revised.

Notes:

Domestic Demand — Demand for products, in terms of real consumption, is not available; production plus imports plus withdrawals from primary stocks is used as a proxy for consumption. Secondary stocks, not measured by FEA, are substantial for some products.

Actuals — Based on BOM data except for three most recent months, which are based on FEA data.

Forecast — Forecast petroleum product demand assumes normal weather conditions and projected economic activity. The forecast is periodically revised to take into account actual weather conditions and actual values of other predictor variables as they become available.

Part 6

Resource Development

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

The rotary drilling rig count continued to rise in October. An average of 1,716 rigs were engaged in drilling for oil and gas, 17 more than were active in September, and the highest number since January 1962. Active rigs in October represented an increase of 8.3 percent over the level for the same month last year.

Well completions in October were also significantly higher than the number for a year ago. There were 3,625 wells drilled during the month, up 24.0 percent from the October 1974 level and up 57.5 percent from the level for the same month in 1973.

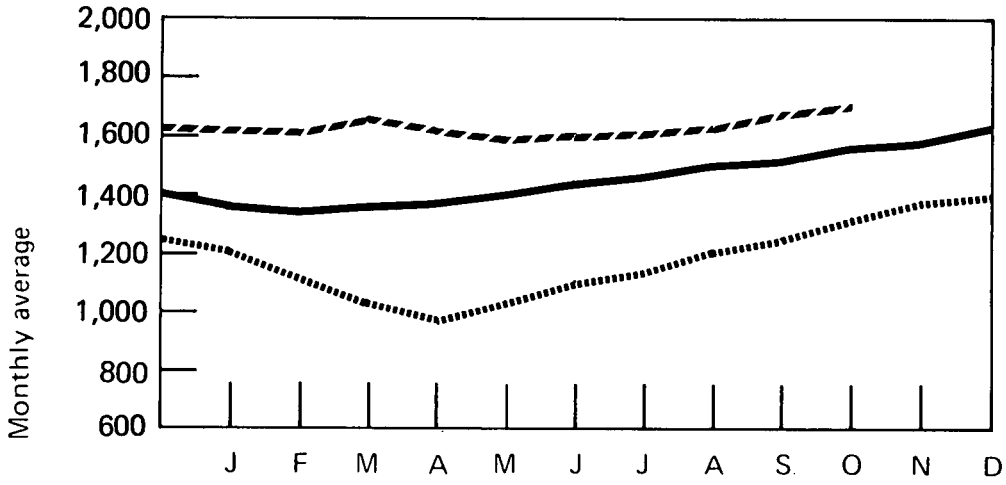
The number of seismic crews exploring for oil and gas declined during October for the second consecutive month. There were 270 crews (29 offshore and 241 onshore) operating in the United States and its territorial waters, which represents an increase of 7 land crews, but a decrease of 11 marine crews, from the September count. The decline in marine crews was significant because it was the largest single-month drop since the crew count was begun in May 1974. However, part of the drop was attributed to seasonal movement out of Alaskan waters to other areas of the world.

Oil and Gas Exploration

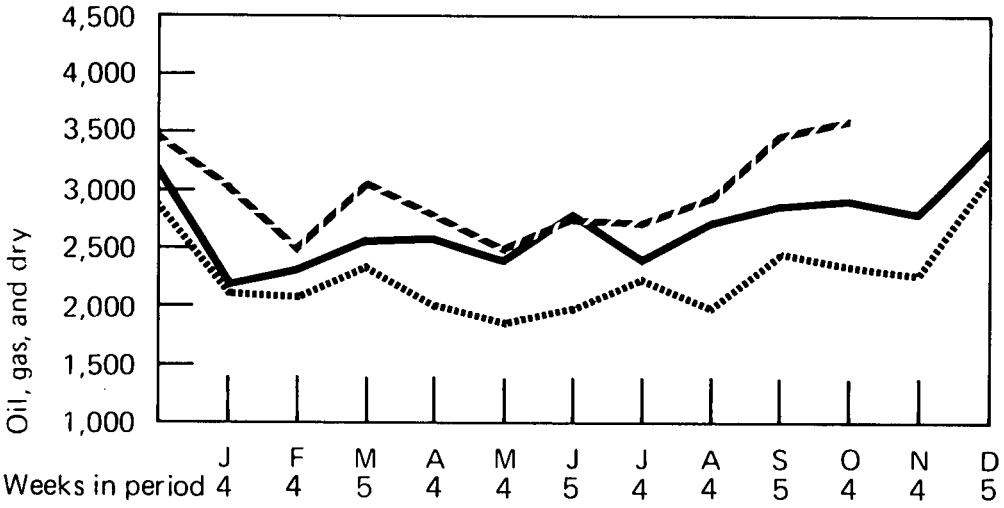
		Rotary Rigs in Operation	Wells Drilled				Total Footage of Wells Drilled
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	In thousands of feet
1972	January	1,147	807	281	851	1,939	9,441
	February	1,071	965	350	955	2,270	12,382
	March	1,034	1,210	394	889	2,493	12,406
	April	1,002	923	355	788	2,066	9,902
	May	1,005	920	332	816	2,068	10,218
	June	1,049	1,042	395	903	2,340	11,010
	July	1,104	833	335	795	1,963	9,213
	August	1,130	946	410	924	2,280	11,335
	September	1,152	1,065	468	1,009	2,542	11,634
	October	1,165	792	539	919	2,250	10,944
	November	1,186	860	535	975	2,370	12,361
	December	1,241	985	536	1,290	2,811	14,190
	AVG.	**1,107**	***TOTAL 11,306**	**4,928**	**11,057**	**27,291**	**134,602**
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,973
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,656
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,318
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,434
	May	1,046	749	407	647	1,803	9,622
	June	1,118	767	432	795	1,994	10,815
	July	1,155	912	504	840	2,256	10,996
	August	1,222	724	456	739	1,919	9,633
	September	1,266	854	690	940	2,484	12,075
	October	1,334	790	554	958	2,302	11,694
	November	1,390	822	606	865	2,293	11,823
	December	1,405	1,087	827	1,208	3,122	15,530
	AVG.	**1,194**	***TOTAL 9,902**	**6,385**	**10,305**	**26,592**	**136,391**
1974	January	1,372	763	577	803	2,143	10,392
	February	1,355	901	600	816	2,317	12,160
	March	1,367	936	638	1,003	2,577	12,844
	April	1,381	947	700	945	2,592	13,349
	May	1,412	957	520	870	2,347	11,460
	June	1,432	1,238	586	982	2,806	12,976
	July	1,480	1,008	461	884	2,353	11,802
	August	1,518	1,210	555	968	2,733	12,410
	September	1,527	1,200	600	1,091	2,891	12,676
	October	1,584	1,131	551	1,241	2,923	14,081
	November	1,596	1,088	626	1,053	2,767	11,795
	December	1,643	1,339	791	1,274	3,404	15,707
	AVG.	**1,475**	***TOTAL 12,784**	**7,240**	**11,674**	**31,698**	**150,551**
1975	January	1,615	1,299	655	1,040	2,994	13,189
	February	1,611	1,097	458	933	2,488	12,071
	March	1,651	1,341	658	1,091	3,090	15,472
	April	1,604	1,181	506	1,071	2,758	13,545
	May	1,592	1,100	451	891	2,442	12,054
	June	1,613	1,246	509	1,022	2,777	13,540
	July	1,616	1,229	557	920	2,706	12,545
	August	1,645	1,272	587	1,122	2,981	14,221
	September	1,699	1,504	831	1,165	3,500	15,636
	October	1,716	1,633	682	1,310	3,625	16,689
	AVG. (10 months)	**1,638**	***TOTAL 12,900** (10 months)	**5,897**	**10,557**	**29,354**	**138,940**

*Totals reflect subsequent data revisions and therefore may not agree with cumulative monthly data.
Sources: Rotary Rigs - Hughes Tool Company.
Wells - American Petroleum Institute.

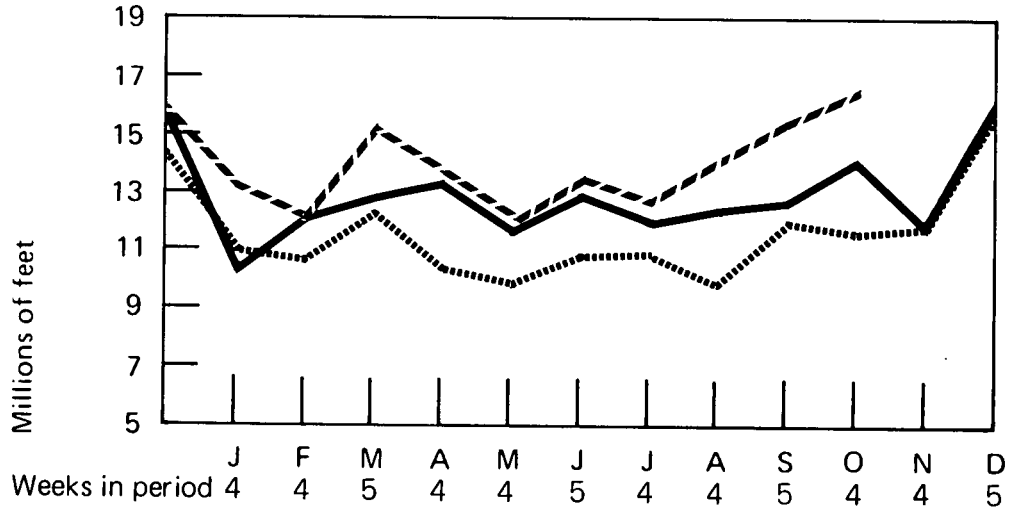
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



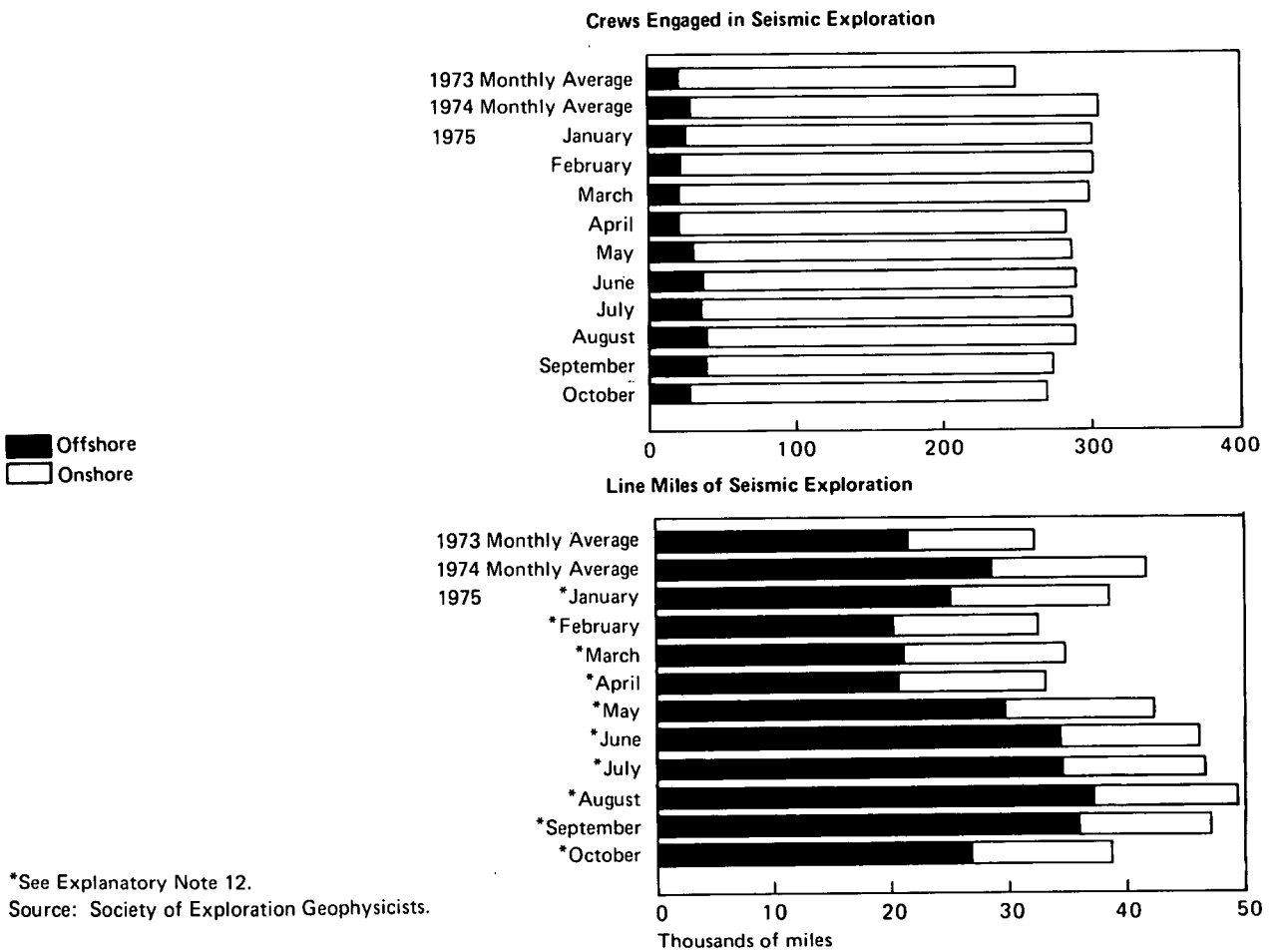
Total Footage of Wells Drilled



1973
1974
1975

Oil and Gas Exploration (Continued)

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Line Miles of Seismic Exploration		
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Total
1972 Monthly Average	12	239	251	10,306	9,333	19,639
1973 Monthly Average	23	227	250	21,579	10,597	32,175
1974 Monthly Average	31	274	305	28,482	13,219	41,701
					Estimates*	
May	35	278	313	32,550	13,677	46,227
June	38	279	317	34,200	13,283	47,483
July	35	299	334	32,550	14,710	47,260
August	34	287	321	31,620	14,120	45,740
September	34	287	321	30,600	13,664	44,264
October	32	288	320	29,760	14,169	43,929
November	30	276	306	27,000	13,140	40,140
December	25	275	300	23,250	13,529	36,779
1975						
January	27	274	301	25,110	13,480	38,590
February	24	278	302	20,160	12,353	32,513
March	23	276	299	21,390	13,578	34,968
April	23	260	283	20,700	12,379	33,079
May	32	254	286	29,760	12,496	42,256
June	38	251	289	34,200	11,950	46,150
July	37	249	286	34,410	12,250	46,660
August	40	249	289	37,200	12,250	49,450
September	40	234	274	36,000	11,141	47,141
October	29	241	270	26,970	11,856	38,826
AVG. (10 months)	31	256	287	28,272	12,351	40,623



*See Explanatory Note 12.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

MOTOR GASOLINE

The national average retail price of regular gasoline dropped 0.4 cent in October to 58.9 cents per gallon, the first monthly decline since November 1974. This change reflected price decreases by many of the Nation's largest gasoline marketers. The average price that retailers paid for regular gasoline decreased by the same amount, leaving the dealer margin unchanged at 8.2 cents per gallon.

FEA's monthly survey of 21 of the Nation's largest marketers of gasoline indicated that 17 of them decreased their prices, 1 increased prices, and 3 held prices constant.

HEATING OIL

The national average price of heating oil sold to residential customers during October was 39.3 cents per gallon, up 0.9 cent over the September price.

FEA's monthly survey of 21 of the Nation's largest producers of heating oil indicated that, during October, 14 raised prices, while the others did not change their prices.

CRUDE OIL

During September, the average domestic "new" oil price was $12.46 per barrel, 8 cents above the August price.

The preliminary estimate for the average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during September rose only 0.1 cent per barrel from August to $8.49.

The preliminary September estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude was $14.04 per barrel, 21 cents below the August figure of $14.25 per barrel. This drop in cost can be attributed to an increase in the percentage of purchases of crude from countries with lower prices.

The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during September was $10.79 per barrel, down 2 cents from the August figure.

NATURAL GAS

In August, the average price of natural gas purchased from domestic producers decreased 1.4 cents per thousand cubic feet while the price from Canadian and Mexican sources increased 39.9 cents per thousand cubic feet. This price rise reflects an additional export fee imposed by the Canadian Government on August 1. The average selling price for all companies increased 0.7 cent per thousand cubic feet in August.

During October, the average price of natural gas sold to residential customers for heating use advanced 0.6 cent per thousand cubic feet to 156.3 cents.

UTILITY FOSSIL FUELS

The national average cost of fossil fuels delivered to utilities in July was 102.5 cents per million Btu, 3.2 cents above the cost in June. A major portion of this increase can be attributed to a shift in purchases from less expensive coal to more expensive oil. As a result of this shift, the Middle Atlantic region had the largest regional fuel cost increase during the month (14.1 cents per million Btu). The Pacific region, which had fewer oil purchases, showed the greatest regional fuel cost decrease (7.4 cents per million Btu). The rise in the national average fuel cost was also influenced by an increase in utility natural gas costs.

The national average cost of coal delivered to utilities dropped 0.6 cent in July to 80.8 cents per million Btu. Contract and spot coal prices exhibited reductions of 34 cents and $1.01 per short ton, respectively. The decline in contract prices was due to a reduction in purchases of higher-cost coal from regions where union miners were on contracted vacations during the first 2 weeks of July.

Nationally, residual fuel costs declined for the third consecutive month, to an average of 198.9 cents per million Btu, 1.1 cents below the average for June. The largest decrease (5.4 cents) occurred in the New England region, and the largest increase (18.2 cents) occurred in the Pacific region.

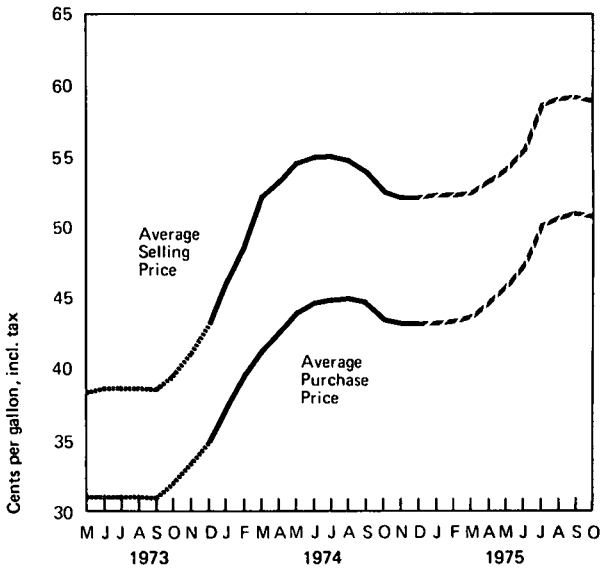
The national average cost of natural gas delivered to utilities advanced 3.5 cents in July to 74.8 cents per million Btu. Two of the largest utility gas consuming regions, the West South Central and the Pacific, reported cost increases of 3.5 and 5.6 cents per million Btu, respectively.

Motor Gasoline

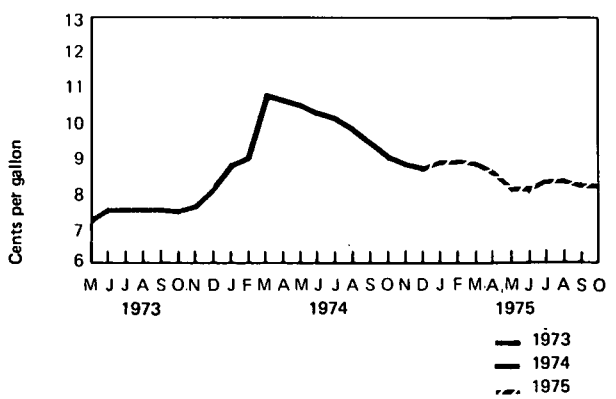
Regular Gasoline at Retail Outlets

		Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
		Cents per gallon, including tax*		
1973	January	37.3	30.5	6.8
	February	36.8	30.1	6.7
	March	37.9	30.8	7.1
	April	38.3	31.0	7.3
	May	38.5	31.2	7.3
	June	38.8	31.2	7.6
	July	38.8	31.2	7.6
	August	38.8	31.2	7.6
	September	38.7	31.1	7.6
	October	39.7	32.2	7.5
	November	41.3	33.6	7.7
	December	43.3	35.1	8.2
	AVG.	**39.0**	**31.6**	
1974	January	46.3	37.4	8.9
	February	48.8	39.7	9.1
	March	52.3	41.4	10.9
	April	53.4	42.7	10.7
	May	54.7	44.1	10.6
	June	55.1	44.8	10.3
	July	55.2	45.0	10.2
	August	54.9	45.1	9.8
	September	54.2	44.8	9.4
	October	52.4	43.4	9.0
	November	52.0	43.2	8.8
	December	52.0	43.3	8.7
	AVG.	**52.8**	**43.1**	
1975	January	52.4	43.4	9.0
	February	52.5	43.5	9.0
	March	52.6	43.8	8.8
	April	53.5	44.9	8.6
	May	54.3	46.0	8.3
	June	55.6	47.5	8.1
	July	58.7	50.3	8.4
	August	59.2	50.8	8.4
	September	59.3	51.1	8.2
	October	58.9	50.7	8.2

Average Retail Prices For Regular



Average Margins For Regular



*To derive prices excluding taxes, 12.0 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1973 and 12.2 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1974 and 1975.
Sources: Platts Oilgram through September 1973. FEA from October 1973 through December 1974. Lundberg Survey, Inc., from January 1975 forward.

Average Selling Prices at Major and Independent Retail Outlets – October 1975

	Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline	
Major	59.6
Independent	55.2
National Average	58.9
Premium Gasoline	
Major	64.1
Independent	59.1
National Average	63.4
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	52.9
Independent	49.7
National Average	51.8
Service Stations	
Major	54.7
Independent	51.7
National Average	53.0

*See Explanatory Note 13.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers – October 1975

	Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline	
Major	8.6
Independent	6.4
National Average	8.2
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	5.4
Independent	6.3
National Average	6.2
Service Stations	
Major	6.6
Independent	9.0
National Average	7.7

*See Explanatory Note 13.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Regional Retail Selling Prices and Dealer Margins for Regular Gasoline – October 1975

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	58.4	8.0
1B Mid Atlantic	60.1	7.8
1C Lower Atlantic	59.2	8.2
2 Mid Continent	58.8	7.7
3 Gulf Coast	56.8	9.4
4 Rocky Mountain	59.1	9.2
5 West Coast	60.0	8.4
National Average	58.9	8.2

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

Retail Gasoline Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During October 1975 and Entitlement Position* During September

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change	Entitlement Position (September)
		Cents per gallon	
Amerada Hess	October 16, 29	−1.00, −1.00	Seller
American Petrofina	October 4	−1.50	Seller
Ashland	October 21, 28	−1.00	Seller
Atlantic Richfield		None	Seller
B.P.	October 24	−1.00	Seller
Cities Service	October 20	−1.00	Buyer
Champlin	October 3	−1.00	Buyer
Continental	October 3	−1.00	Buyer
Exxon	October 14	−1.00	Buyer
Getty	October 25	−1.00	Seller
Gulf	October 23	−1.00	Buyer
Kerr-McGee	October 31	−1.00	Buyer
Mobil	October 25	−1.00	Buyer
Phillips		None	Seller
Shell	October 16	−1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of California		None	Seller
Standard Oil of Indiana	October 17	−1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of Ohio	October 24	−1.00	Seller
Sun	October 6	−1.00	Buyer
Texaco	October 23	−1.00	Buyer
Union Oil of California	October 9	1.00	Buyer

*See definitions.
Source: FEA.

Jobber Prices for Major Brand Regular Gasoline by Marketing Region

		Northeast	Mid-Atlantic	Southeast	Central	Western	Southwest	Pacific	National Average
					Cents per gallon, excluding tax				
1974	January	21.4	21.4	21.1	21.3	22.2	20.1	21.0	21.2
	February	23.7	23.6	22.5	23.9	23.5	22.5	22.6	23.2
	March	25.4	25.2	24.1	25.3	24.5	24.2	25.2	24.8
	April	26.7	26.1	24.8	26.0	25.6	24.7	25.0	25.6
	May	28.5	28.4	26.8	28.2	27.7	26.3	26.3	27.5
	June	29.8	29.4	28.0	29.3	29.3	27.1	27.2	28.6
	July	29.9	29.3	28.0	29.4	28.9	27.8	28.0	28.8
	August	29.7	29.4	28.6	29.6	29.1	28.1	28.6	29.0
	September	29.3	28.9	28.0	28.8	28.7	27.4	27.8	28.4
	October	28.0	27.2	26.6	27.5	27.0	26.2	26.6	27.0
	November	27.8	27.3	26.6	27.5	27.5	26.3	27.3	27.2
	December	27.7	27.6	26.9	27.7	27.9	26.7	27.3	27.4
	AVG.								**26.7**
1975	January	27.8	27.8	27.4	28.2	28.5	27.2	27.8	27.8
	February	28.4	28.2	27.8	28.7	28.3	27.6	27.5	28.1
	March	28.9	28.8	28.4	29.1	29.0	27.8	28.0	28.6
	April	29.6	29.9	29.4	30.4	29.8	29.2	29.8	29.7
	May	30.9	31.0	30.5	31.6	31.2	30.4	31.0	30.9
	June	32.4	32.5	32.0	33.1	32.6	31.6	32.6	32.4
	July	34.4	34.6	33.9	34.9	34.5	33.4	33.7	34.2
	August	35.3	35.1	34.6	35.6	35.2	34.1	34.5	34.9
	September	35.2	35.1	34.5	35.4	35.0	34.1	34.5	34.8
	October	34.3	34.6	34.0	34.9	34.3	33.8	34.2	34.3

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

Retail Heating Oil Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During October 1975

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change
		Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess	October 14	2.00
American Petrofina		None
Ashland		None
Atlantic Richfield	October 14	1.00
B.P.	October 4	2.00
Cities Service	October 17	1.00
Champlin	October 3	.25
Continental		None
Exxon	October 14	1.00
Getty	October 15	.50
Gulf		None
Kerr-McGee		None
Mobil	October 11	1.00
Phillips	October 8	1.50
Shell		None
Standard Oil of California	October 16	1.00
Standard Oil of Indiana	October 31	.70
Standard Oil of Ohio	October 4	2.00
Sun	October 6	1.50
Texaco		None
Union Oil of California	October 9	.30

Source: FEA.

Residential Heating Oil Prices

		Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
		In cents per gallon		
1974	January	31.1	23.4	7.7
	February	32.8	25.4	7.4
	March	33.8	25.9	7.9
	April	34.0	25.9	8.1
	May	35.1	26.8	8.3
	June	35.3	27.5	7.8
	July	35.2	28.1	7.1
	August	35.8	28.1	7.7
	September	36.3	28.7	7.6
	October	35.6	28.9	6.7
	November	37.9	29.1	8.8
	December	36.9	28.5	8.4
	AVG.	**34.7**	**26.9**	
1975	January*	37.4	29.1	8.3
	February	37.0	28.7	8.3
	March	36.6	28.4	8.2
	April	36.1	29.3	6.8
	May	36.7	30.0	6.7
	June	36.1	30.3	5.8
	July	R37.2	R30.6	R6.6
	August	38.0	31.2	6.8
	September	38.4	31.0	7.4
	October	39.3	31.8	7.5

R=Revised data.
Source: FEA.

Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region

		New England	Mid Atlantic	Southeast	East North Central	East South Central	West North Central	West South Central	Mountain	West Coast
					In cents per gallon					
1974	January	31.9	31.6	30.8	30.3	29.8	31.3	NA	30.4	30.5
	February	33.8	33.5	32.8	30.9	32.0	32.9	NA	37.2	32.8
	March	31.9	33.7	33.9	34.2	30.6	34.5	NA	NA	NA
	April	34.3	34.8	32.5	33.5	33.7	30.1	NA	34.2	32.6
	May	34.8	35.6	36.2	34.2	34.4	32.6	NA	34.8	37.8
	June	35.9	36.2	35.8	34.9	31.1	33.6	NA	35.9	39.1
	July	35.2	35.5	35.6	34.4	30.2	34.9	NA	36.1	36.3
	August	36.3	36.1	37.8	35.1	33.7	35.2	NA	NA	35.9
	September	37.2	36.5	36.1	35.0	33.6	35.8	NA	32.3	35.1
	October	36.7	35.9	36.9	33.3	34.1	33.8	NA	35.6	36.3
	November	39.0	38.7	37.4	36.4	35.3	35.6	NA	37.3	36.4
	December	38.3	38.7	36.8	34.2	34.7	33.5	NA	35.8	33.9
1975	January	40.2	38.9	36.5	33.2	34.7	34.0	NA	37.5	38.0
	February	39.2	38.4	36.8	33.4	34.7	33.3	NA	36.6	37.7
	March	38.0	37.8	36.4	34.2	33.2	34.3	NA	NA	36.8
	April	37.4	36.8	36.8	33.2	33.7	34.5	NA	38.9	36.8
	May	37.6	36.9	36.4	35.1	34.7	35.4	NA	37.0	37.8
	June	37.7	37.7	36.4	35.8	NA	35.9	NA	37.6	37.6
	July	37.9	36.9	36.9	36.4	34.7	36.8	NA	NA	38.8
	August	38.8	38.2	37.9	36.3	35.7	36.3	NA	41.3	39.3
	September	39.4	38.7	37.6	36.5	35.7	36.8	NA	38.9	40.1
	October	40.3	39.9	38.3	37.4	36.6	37.9	NA	39.0	41.0

NA=Not available.
Source: FEA.

Average Distributor Purchase Prices for Heating Oil by Region

		New England	Mid Atlantic	Southeast	East North Central	East South Central	West North Central	West South Central	Mountain	West Coast
					In cents per gallon					
1974	January	22.3	23.4	23.3	23.8	23.5	24.0	NA	22.5	23.0
	February	24.9	25.5	25.3	24.8	25.2	26.4	NA	29.7	25.3
	March	24.9	25.0	26.3	25.6	24.0	27.0	NA	NA	NA
	April	25.7	26.0	26.0	27.1	26.3	24.0	NA	26.8	26.0
	May	26.3	27.0	27.5	27.3	27.4	25.8	NA	27.1	26.2
	June	27.5	27.6	27.8	29.0	25.4	27.4	NA	27.3	28.0
	July	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.5	25.2	28.5	NA	28.2	29.1
	August	28.1	28.2	27.9	27.5	29.3	28.8	NA	NA	28.2
	September	29.2	28.9	28.5	27.8	28.2	28.4	NA	29.3	28.8
	October	29.9	29.4	28.8	27.7	28.3	27.4	NA	29.9	29.2
	November	29.8	29.7	28.8	27.8	29.1	27.6	NA	27.9	29.8
	December	29.3	29.4	28.4	27.4	28.8	26.7	NA	29.3	27.0
1975	January	30.3	29.7	28.5	27.2	28.8	27.5	NA	28.5	29.7
	February	29.6	29.3	28.6	27.2	28.8	27.3	NA	29.4	28.5
	March	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.1	26.8	28.1	NA	NA	27.6
	April	29.4	29.5	29.7	28.3	27.8	29.5	NA	29.0	28.5
	May	30.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.8	29.4	NA	30.9	28.7
	June	30.4	30.2	30.6	30.5	NA	30.7	NA	31.8	29.0
	July	30.7	30.1	29.9	31.6	28.8	31.4	NA	NA	30.4
	August	31.6	30.8	30.9	31.2	29.8	30.2	NA	31.6	32.8
	September	31.4	30.9	30.7	30.6	29.8	30.6	NA	31.9	31.4
	October	32.0	31.9	31.3	31.5	31.1	31.4	NA	34.4	32.5

NA=Not available.
Source: FEA.

Crude Oil

Percentage of Domestic Production Sold at Controlled and Uncontrolled Prices

		Controlled	Uncontrolled		
		Old Oil	New Oil	Released	Stripper
1974	January	60	17	10	13
	February	62	15	10	13
	March	60	16	11	13
	April	60	16	11	13
	May	62	15	10	13
	June	63	15	9	13
	July	64	15	9	12
	August	66	14	8	12
	September	67	13	8	12
	October	66	14	8	12
	November	67	13	8	12
	December	66	14	8	12
	AVG.	**64**	**15**	**9**	**12**
1975	*January	58	19	10	12
	*February	61	17	9	12
	March	60	18	10	12

*Total does not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: FEA.

Domestic Crude Petroleum Prices at the Wellhead

		Old	New
		Dollars per barrel	
1974	January	5.25	9.82
	February	5.25	9.87
	March	5.25	9.88
	April	5.25	9.88
	May	5.25	9.88
	June	5.25	9.95
	July	5.25	9.95
	August	5.25	9.98
	September	5.25	10.10
	October	5.25	10.74
	November	5.25	10.90
	December	5.25	11.08
	AVG.	**5.25**	**10.13**
1975	January	5.25	11.28
	February	5.25	11.39
	March	5.25	11.47
	April	5.25	11.64
	May	5.25	11.69
	June	5.25	11.73
	July	5.25	12.30
	August	5.25	12.38
	September	5.25	*12.46

*Preliminary figure based on early reports.
Source: FEA.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Petroleum*

		Domestic	Imported	Composite
		Dollars per barrel		
1974	January	6.72	9.59	7.46
	February	7.08	12.45	8.57
	March	7.05	12.73	8.68
	April	7.21	12.72	9.13
	May	7.26	13.02	9.44
	June	7.20	13.06	9.45
	July	7.19	12.75	9.30
	August	7.20	12.68	9.17
	September	7.18	12.53	9.13
	October	7.26	12.44	9.22
	November	7.46	12.53	9.41
	December	7.39	12.82	9.28
	AVG.	**7.18**	**12.52**	**9.07**
1975	January	7.78	12.77	9.48
	February	8.29	13.05	10.09
	March	8.38	13.28	9.91
	April	8.23	13.26	9.83
	May	8.33	13.27	9.79
	June	8.33	14.15	10.33
	July	8.37	14.03	10.57
	August	8.48	14.25	10.81
	September	**8.49	**14.04	**10.79

*See Explanatory Note 14.
**Preliminary data.
Source: FEA.

Estimated Landed Cost of Imported Crude Petroleum From Selected Countries*

		Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	U. A. Emirates	Venezuela
		Dollars per barrel							
1973	December	NA	6.32	6.42	6.37	8.54	5.49	NA	6.70
1974	January	NA	6.70	NA	8.53	12.13	NA	NA	10.28
	February	NA	10.90	NA	12.11	12.74	NA	NA	11.31
	March	NA	11.14	12.13	13.02	13.26	NA	NA	11.78
	April	13.63	11.02	12.49	12.83	13.67	11.59	NA	11.38
	May	14.67	11.47	12.95	13.84	13.83	11.53	NA	11.28
	June	14.43	12.56	13.21	13.44	13.03	11.32	13.06	10.39
	July	13.65	12.65	13.77	13.02	12.75	11.97	12.34	10.64
	August	13.96	12.49	14.38	12.31	12.70	12.16	12.69	11.20
	September	13.83	12.51	13.42	11.87	12.28	11.45	NA	11.01
	October	13.20	12.53	14.24	12.07	12.12	11.51	12.84	10.95
	November	13.43	12.33	13.45	12.15	12.83	12.15	13.54	11.15
	December	13.08	12.15	14.15	11.63	12.88	11.75	14.59	11.37
1975	January	12.72	12.43	13.30	12.11	12.07	12.07	13.14	11.37
	*February	12.11	12.15	13.52	11.86	12.18	11.94	12.67	11.56
	*March	12.46	12.79	13.94	12.08	12.56	11.78	13.40	11.66
	*April	12.36	12.95	13.71	12.34	12.46	12.16	12.55	11.61
	*May	12.41	12.08	13.71	11.93	12.34	12.27	13.29	11.54
	*June	12.37	11.90	13.73	12.51	12.49	11.93	12.48	11.51
	*July	12.69	12.15	13.98	11.83	12.37	12.08	12.78	11.46
	*August	12.68	12.27	13.85	12.17	12.32	12.10	12.60	11.44
	*September	12.52	12.63	13.75	11.97	12.42	12.17	12.49	11.42

NA=Not available.
*See Explanatory Note 14.
Source: FEA.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas Prices Reported by Major Interstate Pipeline Companies

		PURCHASES			SALES		
		From Domestic Producers	From Canadian and Mexican Sources	Total Purchases	To Industrial Users*	To Resellers**	Total Sales
		Cents per thousand cubic feet					
1973	December	24.5	47.6	26.3	46.4	52.2	52.3
1974	January	24.3	42.7	25.7	48.1	55.0	55.1
	February	25.4	43.2	26.8	49.8	56.4	56.4
	March	25.7	43.2	27.0	50.8	56.9	56.9
	April	25.8	46.4	27.4	49.3	57.6	57.4
	May	25.7	49.3	27.5	49.9	58.6	57.9
	June	26.0	47.7	27.5	50.8	59.4	58.5
	July	26.3	58.7	28.6	52.5	62.0	61.1
	August	26.1	57.5	28.4	55.2	64.4	63.5
	September	27.3	58.8	29.5	54.7	65.2	64.3
	October	27.5	58.9	29.9	56.3	64.4	64.0
	November	28.5	70.9	31.7	58.7	66.8	66.6
	December	32.6	74.5	35.8	60.3	67.2	67.4
1975	January	29.8	104.0	35.2	67.6	71.1	71.4
	February	29.5	105.8	35.2	70.1	74.1	74.4
	March	31.6	102.5	37.0	70.4	77.8	77.9
	April	32.9	102.8	38.3	71.1	82.3	81.9
	May	34.7	100.6	39.8	71.1	83.7	82.8
	June	35.3	98.3	40.2	72.2	85.2	84.0
	July	36.9	101.1	41.8	73.9	84.7	83.6
	August	35.5	141.0	43.3	73.4	85.6	84.3

*Represents direct sales by pipelines to industrial users. Does not include sales to industrial users by resellers.
**Includes the cost of gas to the distributing utility at entrance of distribution system or point of receipt.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

Average Retail Prices for Natural Gas Sold to Residential Customers for Heating Use

		Price
		In cents per thousand cubic feet
1974	January	113.3
	February	115.2
	March	116.9
	April	118.2
	May	119.9
	June	120.3
	July	122.0
	August	124.2
	September	125.6
	October	127.4
	November	131.4
	December	134.2
1975	January	137.9
	February	141.3
	March	142.7
	April	147.1
	May	150.1
	June	152.1
	July	151.1
	August	151.8
	September	155.7
	October	156.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utility Fossil Fuels

COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM-ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

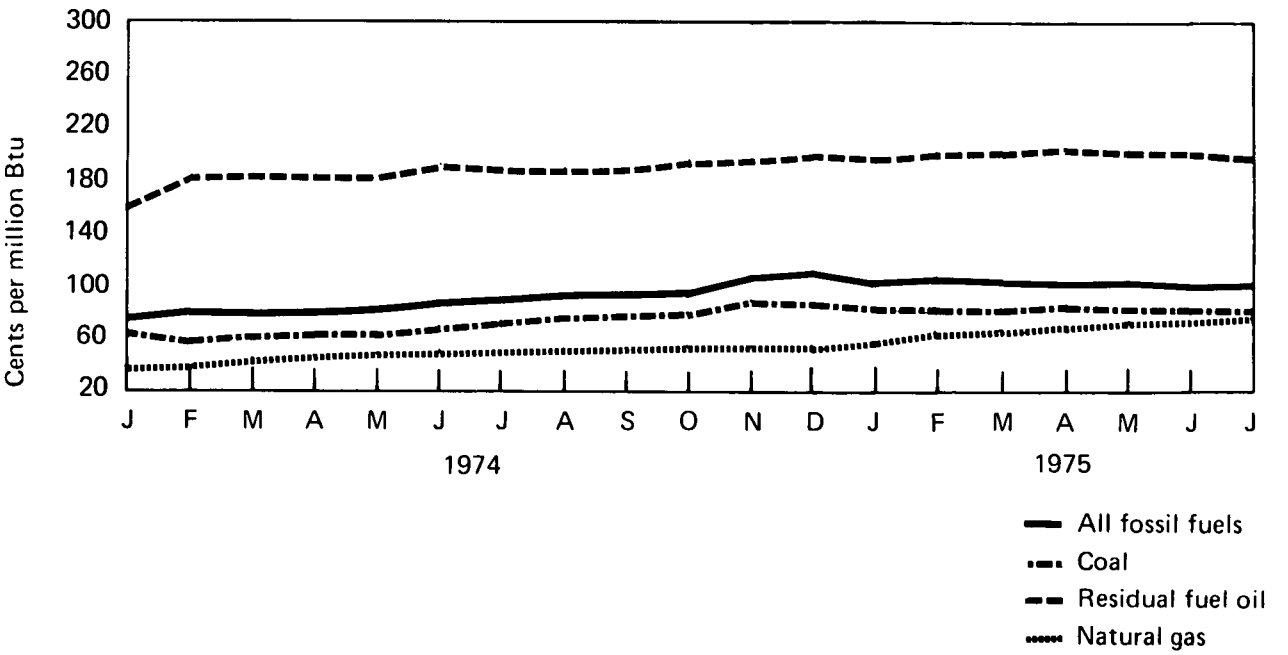
All Fossil Fuels*

Cents per million Btu

	1974						1975						
Region	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
New England	186.2	191.4	191.6	192.6	198.7	196.6	193.6	198.8	192.2	196.3	190.5	192.7	189.5
Middle Atlantic	144.7	147.8	137.5	139.1	170.7	181.6	145.2	147.1	141.3	138.3	138.5	140.4	154.5
East North Central	79.1	82.7	82.5	84.6	102.0	100.9	86.6	85.6	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.5	89.2
West North Central	45.3	50.3	51.0	50.0	60.0	63.3	63.5	69.0	85.5	64.5	60.3	62.8	63.0
South Atlantic	123.7	128.2	132.3	128.4	144.3	144.2	125.1	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.1	122.5	126.8
East South Central	65.7	68.2	69.7	75.2	86.7	86.4	79.4	83.1	83.0	83.0	84.8	85.3	86.2
West South Central	59.4	57.1	52.1	53.7	58.0	57.5	59.8	67.4	68.9	70.0	72.9	71.2	76.0
Mountain	45.0	46.8	45.0	47.8	45.8	46.8	54.6	62.9	54.5	51.7	52.1	50.9	51.8
Pacific	118.9	118.8	127.3	132.8	157.7	191.3	190.0	194.4	196.3	209.7	187.3	154.5	147.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	92.2	95.4	95.9	97.7	111.3	114.7	104.3	106.4	104.2	101.5	101.0	99.3	102.5

*See Explanatory Note 15.

National Average



Coal

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1975 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
New England.	106.8	93.7	93.9	110.3	108.0	93.5	113.0	134.8	126.9	135.4	125.7	116.5	119.2
Middle Atlantic	94.3	97.4	95.2	94.6	117.4	114.4	99.1	104.7	99.7	98.2	101.7	101.6	105.5
East North Central	73.0	77.7	78.1	79.5	95.0	92.2	80.0	78.4	79.3	80.4	82.0	82.4	82.3
West North Central	44.0	48.3	50.5	48.7	57.0	56.0	56.7	57.9	59.4	60.9	57.7	58.9	60.8
South Atlantic	100.4	107.5	114.5	112.6	126.8	125.8	102.3	97.0	97.4	100.8	98.8	98.4	101.6
East South Central	57.7	61.6	64.1	69.7	77.8	80.7	76.3	79.5	80.1	80.1	81.5	80.5	79.5
West South Central	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	24.0
Mountain	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.7	28.3	26.4	27.9	30.6	32.0	30.3	31.1	31.0	33.1
Pacific	37.8	38.3	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.4	57.7	57.2	56.8	57.0	58.4	58.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	72.9	77.3	79.1	80.9	90.3	88.9	80.9	81.7	80.6	80.5	81.8	81.4	80.8

Residual Fuel Oil*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1975 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
New England	199.2	201.8	199.8	202.0	207.5	207.5	202.5	204.1	204.3	202.9	200.1	201.7	196.3
Middle Atlantic	208.6	204.5	200.7	205.4	205.7	211.5	202.7	204.1	204.4	203.2	200.1	201.5	200.4
East North Central	182.7	164.4	161.5	161.3	167.1	164.6	144.9	165.0	163.4	183.1	157.0	168.3	185.2
West North Central	152.7	178.1	182.6	179.5	190.7	190.6	189.6	182.3	171.5	167.8	163.9	165.5	161.1
South Atlantic	178.7	178.9	179.3	183.3	182.2	182.2	180.9	181.6	186.8	188.9	187.7	189.3	185.4
East South Central	169.6	172.6	173.9	171.8	167.9	172.0	174.0	171.6	163.4	159.7	161.0	165.5	167.8
West South Central	187.5	179.3	108.8	186.0	179.7	171.7	177.1	178.2	175.8	191.5	177.7	182.0	186.2
Mountain	176.2	179.0	186.7	185.0	185.1	180.0	192.3	192.4	190.3	206.0	198.0	199.0	209.1
Pacific	204.9	220.3	222.3	223.8	219.5	233.0	223.6	235.0	241.1	261.1	260.6	245.6	253.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	194.2	194.6	194.3	198.2	198.9	202.1	197.7	202.0	204.8	209.3	205.6	200.0	198.9

Natural Gas

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1975 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
New England	138.7	141.2	132.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.1	112.4	110.8	121.7	122.1
Middle Atlantic	85.2	74.2	80.5	64.8	70.0	64.3	86.1	84.5	82.4	101.7	98.3	92.7	91.2
East North Central	77.3	80.5	84.3	83.3	80.3	93.9	91.0	92.7	93.0	105.5	120.8	111.6	103.4
West North Central	42.1	43.3	43.8	43.0	44.8	42.3	43.6	43.8	51.5	54.5	58.6	58.1	59.2
South Atlantic	60.9	58.3	55.8	58.5	60.2	64.7	60.3	68.5	72.6	70.2	71.2	72.2	68.9
East South Central	63.3	58.9	71.2	74.3	76.9	87.8	76.2	79.5	82.2	82.7	76.4	77.0	91.0
West South Central	43.8	46.8	46.0	47.8	51.5	52.2	55.6	63.0	64.5	67.0	71.3	69.2	72.7
Mountain	50.8	49.5	52.1	55.7	56.6	70.7	66.9	66.7	63.7	67.4	68.1	69.6	71.8
Pacific	60.0	64.0	64.7	65.9	64.0	68.4	83.2	83.6	80.5	90.1	82.4	84.1	89.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	49.8	51.8	52.4	53.2	54.0	55.0	58.2	65.2	66.4	68.9	72.6	71.3	74.8

NA=Not available.
*See Explanatory Note 15.
**Includes small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

Utility Fossil Fuels (Continued)

U.S. Average Delivered Prices of Coal at Utilities

		Contract	Spot
		In dollars per short ton	
1973	January	8.09	9.91
	February	8.31	10.01
	March	8.42	10.07
	April	8.43	10.44
	May	8.51	10.24
	June	8.62	10.43
	July	8.44	10.40
	August	8.45	10.44
	September	8.71	10.67
	October	8.86	11.24
	November	9.13	12.05
	December	9.19	13.34
1974	January	9.83	17.02
	February	10.40	20.57
	March	10.63	22.54
	April	11.28	23.70
	May	11.80	24.21
	June	11.87	25.84
	July	12.05	27.99
	August	12.50	28.87
	September	12.89	30.64
	October	13.30	30.67
	November	14.16	31.95
	December	14.20	31.05
1975	January	14.57	28.12
	February	15.71	25.93
	March	15.68	25.02
	April	15.88	24.52
	May	16.45	23.78
	June	16.40	23.36
	July	16.06	22.35

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION

Petroleum consumption figures continue to be difficult to obtain for many countries, particularly the smaller countries. Their failure to report prevents the computation of monthly and year-to-date averages. It is noteworthy, however, that several of the larger industrialized countries have reduced consumption considerably during the past year. During the 12-month period ending August 1975, Japan, the International Energy Agency's second largest consuming nation (United States is first), reduced consumption by 6.5 percent. Consumption by West Germany, the country most frequently compared with the United States, declined 4.7 percent during the same period, while consumption for the United States dropped 1.8 percent.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

World production of crude oil reached a new high of just under 57 million barrels per day in September. Most Arab OPEC countries, in particular Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, showed significant production increases over the August levels, increasing the total by 740,000 barrels per day to 18.45 million. Among the non-Arab OPEC states, Iran reported a production gain of 590,000 barrels per day, which amounted to three-fourths of this group's aggregate increase of 770,000 barrels per day. These large production increases are probably due to increased purchases of oil by the consuming countries prior to the anticipated October 1 OPEC price increases. The percentage of production shut in by all OPEC countries dropped from 25.5 to 21.7 during the month.

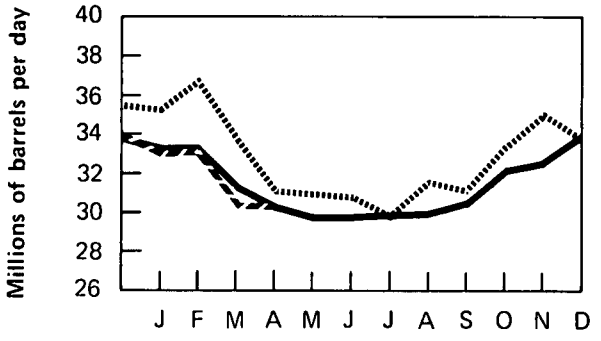
Petroleum Consumption

Petroleum Consumption for Major Free World Industrialized Countries

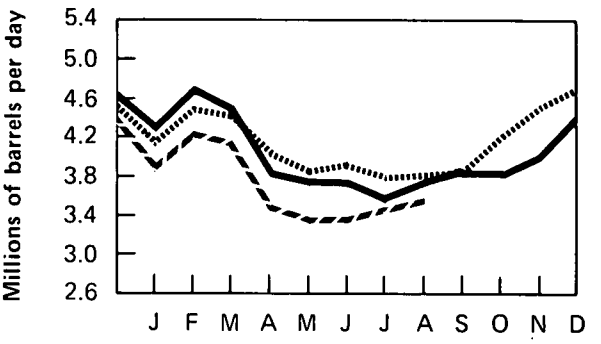
		Total IEA*	Japan	West Germany	France**	United Kingdom	Canada	Italy***	Other IEA+
		In thousands of barrels per day							
1973	Jan	35,100	4,121	2,868	2,743	2,315	1,667	1,781	3,681
	Feb	36,800	4,532	2,850	2,687	2,313	1,747	1,866	4,551
	Mar	33,500	4,450	2,707	2,528	2,271	1,584	1,710	3,585
	Apr	31,000	4,008	2,809	2,296	2,038	1,431	1,420	3,371
	May	30,900	3,822	2,546	1,890	1,939	1,486	1,285	3,219
	Jun	30,600	3,950	2,674	1,685	1,697	1,474	1,255	3,079
	July	29,600	3,783	2,196	1,566	1,637	1,490	1,303	2,855
	Aug	31,600	3,790	2,738	1,495	1,615	1,557	1,255	3,232
	Sept	31,000	3,813	2,618	1,932	1,727	1,427	1,462	3,333
	Oct	33,600	4,212	2,969	2,482	2,150	1,680	1,610	3,777
	Nov	35,200	4,562	2,883	2,593	2,258	1,801	1,551	3,653
	Dec	33,700	4,716	2,481	2,768	1,906	1,828	1,698	3,533
	AVG.	**R32,692**	**R4,144**	**R2,693**	**R2,219**	**R1,974**	**R1,597**	**R1,525**	**R3,482**
1974	Jan	33,200	4,273	2,556	2,523	2,045	1,823	1,755	3,478
	Feb	33,200	4,708	1,969	2,389	2,127	1,863	1,751	3,411
	Mar	31,200	4,508	2,173	2,249	2,133	1,658	1,621	3,062
	Apr	30,200	3,804	2,539	1,970	1,899	1,560	1,396	3,083
	May	29,600	3,718	2,403	1,915	1,704	1,572	1,349	3,134
	Jun	29,600	3,710	2,414	2,103	1,545	1,455	1,290	3,010
	July	29,900	3,573	2,548	1,703	1,531	1,534	1,368	3,045
	Aug	30,100	3,787	2,476	1,506	1,513	1,463	1,237	3,078
	Sept	30,600	3,868	2,473	1,996	1,663	1,414	1,487	3,701
	Oct	32,300	3,843	2,613	2,045	2,049	1,680	1,536	3,554
	Nov	32,700	4,086	2,432	2,260	2,108	1,713	1,587	3,559
	Dec	33,900	4,401	2,261	2,492	1,983	1,831	1,707	3,720
	AVG.	**R31,367**	**R4,019**	**R2,408**	**R2,094**	**R1,857**	**R1,630**	**R1,521**	**R3,318**
1975	Jan	32,900	3,850	2,183	2,185	1,993	1,691	1,725	3,475
	Feb	33,000	4,242	2,455	2,238	1,913	1,870	1,737	3,535
	Mar	30,300	3,978	2,234	1,948	1,773	1,548	1,482	2,969
	Apr	30,200	3,463	2,431	2,202	1,872	1,606	1,403	3,384
	May	NA	3,304	2,253	1,640	1,488	1,522	1,171	NA
	Jun	NA	3,323	2,106	1,643	1,404	1,512	1,194	NA
	July	NA	R3,420	2,319	R1,484	1,324	NA	1,135	NA
	Aug	NA	R3,541	2,360	1,336	1,200	NA	1,021	NA
	Sept	NA	NA	NA	1,746	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVG. (through last available date)	**31,577**	**3,634**	**2,291**	**1,820**	**1,617**	**1,621**	**1,354**	**3,336**

*The 18 signatory nations of the International Energy Agency (IEA) are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Except for the United States, inland consumption excludes bunkers, refinery fuel, and losses.
**Not a member of IEA.
***Principal products only.
+Excludes the United States.
NA=Not available.
Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

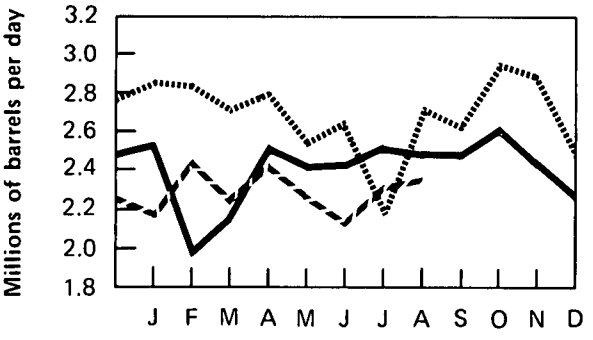
Total IEA



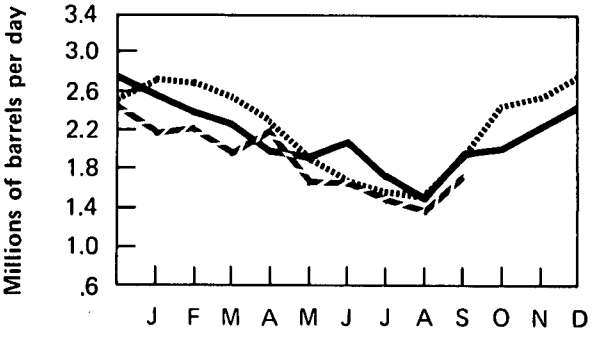
Japan



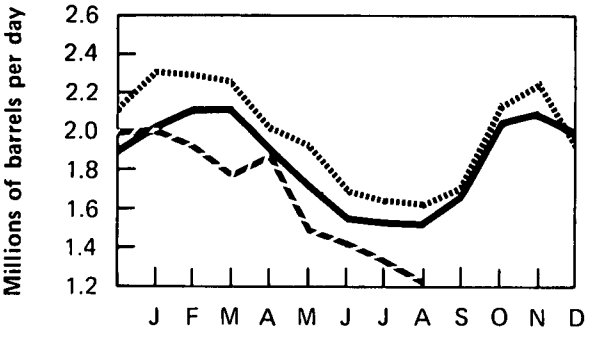
West Germany



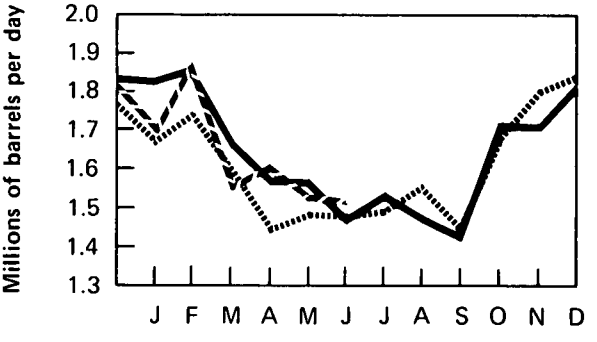
France*



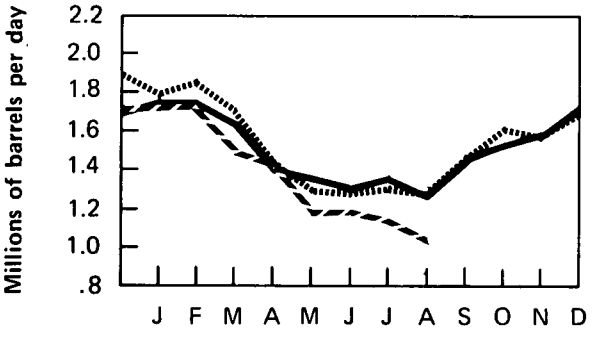
United Kingdom



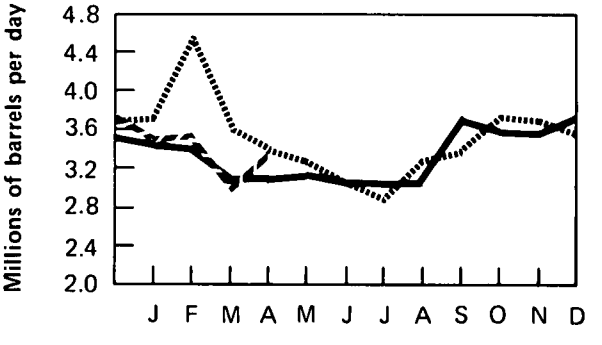
Canada



Italy**



Other IEA***



1973
1974
1975

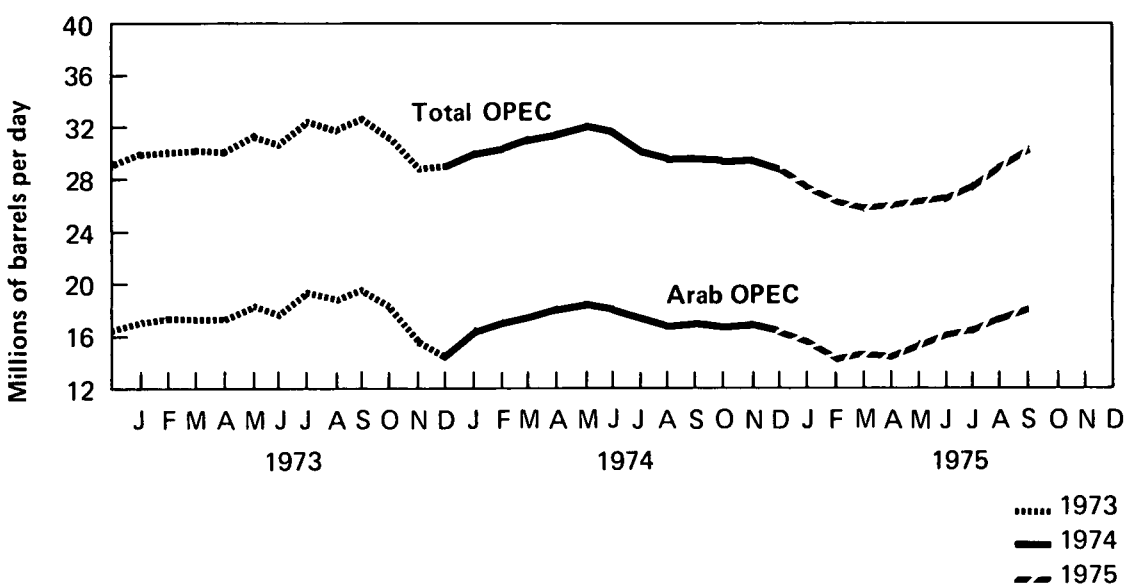
Crude Oil Production

Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Exporting Countries – September 1975

Country	Production				Production Capacity	Production Shut in
	1973	1974	1975 (9 months)	September	September	September
	In thousands of barrels per day					In percent
Algeria	1,070	940	920	900	1,000	10.0
Iraq	1,964	1,820	2,258	2,500	3,000	16.6
Kuwait*	3,024	2,550	2,174	2,700	3,500	22.9
Libya	2,187	1,520	1,433	1,790	2,500	28.4
Qatar	570	520	402	280	700	60.0
Saudi Arabia*	7,607	8,480	7,170	8,419	11,500	26.9
United Arab Emirates	1,518	1,680	1,642	1,870	2,340	20.1
Subtotal: Arab OPEC	**17,940**	**17,510**	**15,010**	**18,450**	**24,540**	**24.8**
Ecuador	204	160	159	190	250	24.0
Gabon	147	180	209	200	250	20.0
Indonesia	1,339	1,380	1,280	1,390	1,700	18.2
Iran	5,861	6,040	5,513	6,100	6,800	10.3
Nigeria	2,053	2,260	1,730	1,920	2,500	23.2
Venezuela	3,364	2,970	2,457	2,320	3,000	22.6
Subtotal: Non-Arab OPEC	**12,968**	**12,990**	**11,348**	**12,120**	**14,500**	**16.4**
Total: OPEC	**30,908**	**30,500**	**26,338**	**30,570**	**39,040**	**21.7**
Canada	1,798	1,695	1,451	1,540	**2,016	23.6
Mexico	465	580	689	R750	**840	10.7
Total: OPEC, Canada, Mexico	**33,171**	**32,775**	**R23,498**	**R32,860**	**41,896**	**21.6**
Total World	**55,715**	**55,855**	**R53,267**	**R56,970**		

*Includes about one-half of Neutral Zone production which amounted to approximately 530,000 barrels per day in September.
**August figures.
Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

OPEC Countries Crude Oil Production



Definitions

Base Production Control Level
The total number of barrels of domestic crude petroleum produced from a particular property in the corresponding month of 1972.

Branded Independent Marketer
A firm which is engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products pursuant to (1) an agreement or contract with a refiner (or a firm which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner) to use a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or name owned by such refiner (or any such firm), or (2) an agreement or contract under which any such firm engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products is granted authority to occupy premises owned, leased, or in any way controlled by a refiner (or firm which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner), but which is not affiliated with, controlled by, or under common control with any refiner (other than by means of a supply contract, or an agreement or contract described in parts (1) or (2) of this definition), and which does not control such refiner.

Ceiling Price
The maximum permissible selling price for a particular grade of domestic crude petroleum in a particular field is the May 15, 1973, posted price plus $1.35 per barrel.

Controlled Crude Oil
Domestically produced crude petroleum that is subject to the ceiling price for crude oil. For a particular property which is not a stripper-well lease, the volume of controlled oil equals the base production control level minus an amount of released oil equal to the new oil production from that property.

Crude Oil Domestic Production
The volume of crude oil flowing out of the ground. Domestic production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate, which is a natural gas liquid recovered from lease separators or field facilities.

Crude Oil Imports
The monthly volume of crude oil imported which is reported by receiving refineries, including crude oil entering the U.S. through pipelines from Canada.

Crude Oil Input to Refineries
Total crude oil used as input for the refining process, less crude oil lost or used for refinery fuel.

Crude Oil Stocks
Stocks held at refineries and at pipeline terminals. Does not include stocks held on leases (storage facilities adjacent to the wells), which historically total approximately 13 million barrels.

Dealer Tankwagon (DTW) Price
The price at which a retail dealer purchases gasoline from a distributor or a jobber.

Distillate Fuel Oil
The lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4 fuel oil. The major uses of distillate fuel oils include heating, fuel for on- and off-highway diesel engines, and railroad diesel fuel. Minor quantities of distillate fuel oils produced and/or held as stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included in this series.

Domestic Demand for Refined Petroleum Products
A calculated value, computed as domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. It, therefore, represents the total disappearance of refined products from primary supplies.

Domestic Uncontrolled Crude Oil
That portion of domestic crude oil production including new, released, and stripper oil which may be sold at a price exceeding the ceiling price.

Electricity Production
Production at electric utilities only. Does not include industrial electricity generation.

Entitlement Position
The monthly "entitlement" position of a refiner indicates whether he bought or sold entitlements in that month. An entitlement is the right to purchase "old" oil. A refiner must purchase entitlements for the amount of "old" oil he processes in excess of the national "old" oil supply ratio, defined as total "old" oil purchases by refiners as a percent of total crude runs to stills.

Firm Natural Gas Service
High priority gas service in which the pipeline company is under contract to deliver a specified volume of gas to the customer on a non-interruptible basis. Residential and small commercial facilities usually fall into this category.

Interruptible Natural Gas Service
Low priority gas service in which the pipeline company has the contractual option to temporarily terminate deliveries to customers by reason of claim of firm service

customers or higher priority users. Large commercial facilities, industrial users, and electric utilities usually fall into this category.

Jet Fuel
Includes both naphtha-type and kerosine-type fuels meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as for generating electricity in gas turbines.

Jobber
A petroleum distributor who purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator for the purpose of reselling to retail outlets and commercial accounts or for the purpose of retailing through his own retail outlets.

Jobber Margin
The difference between the price at which a jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator and the price at which the jobber sells to retail outlets. This does not reflect margins obtained by jobbers through retail sales or commercial accounts.

Jobber Price
The price at which a petroleum jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator.

Landed Cost
The cost of imported crude oil equal to actual cost of crude at point or origin plus transportation cost to the United States.

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration
The distance along the earth's surface that is covered by seismic traverses.

Major Brand
Major brand, as used in this publication, refers to an integrated company that produces, refines, transports, and markets in Interstate Commerce under its own brand(s) in 20 or more States.

Motor Gasoline Production
Total production of motor gasoline by refineries, measured at refinery outlet. Relatively small quantities of motor gasoline are produced at natural gas processing plants, but these quantities are not included.

Motor Gasoline Stocks
Primary motor gasoline stocks held by gasoline producers. Stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)
Products obtained from natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators after processing the natural gas. Included are ethane, liquefied petroleum (LP) gases (propane, butane, and propane-butane mixtures), natural gasoline, plant condensate, and minor quantities of finished products such as gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosine, and distillate fuel oil.

New Oil
The volume of domestic crude petroleum produced from a property in a specific month which exceeds the base production control level for that property.

Nonbranded Independent Marketer
A firm which is engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products, but which (1) is not a refiner, (2) is not a firm which controls, is controlled by, is under common control with, or is affiliated with a refiner (other than by means of a supply contract), and (3) is not a branded independent marketer.

Old Oil
Same as controlled crude oil.

Power Ascension Nuclear Powerplant
A nuclear powerplant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate, but which is in the initial testing phase during which production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer, and places it in "commercial operation" status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the powerplant in the rate base calculation.

Primary Stocks of Refined Petroleum Products
Stocks held at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. They do not include stocks held in secondary storage facilities, such as those held by jobbers, dealers, independent marketers, and consumers.

Refiner Acquisition Cost
The cost to the refiner, including transportation and fees, of crude petroleum. The composite cost is the average of domestic and imported crude costs and represents the amount of crude cost which refiners may pass on to their customers.

Released Oil
That portion of the base production control level for a property which is equal to the volume of new oil produced in that month and which may be sold above the ceiling price. The amount of released oil may not exceed the base production control level for that property.

Residual Fuel Oil
The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery oper-

ations. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 5 and 6 oil, heavy diesel oil, Navy Special Oil, Bunker C oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refiner fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, for heating, and for various industrial purposes.

Rotary Rig
Machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Separative Work Unit (SWU)
The measure of work required to produce enriched uranium from natural uranium. Enrichment plants separate natural uranium feed material into two groups, an enriched product group with a higher percentage of U-235 than the feed material and a depleted tails group with a lower percentage of U-235 than the feed material. To produce 1 kilogram of enriched uranium containing 2.8 percent U-235, and a depleted tails assay containing 0.3 percent U-235, it requires 6 kilograms of natural uranium feed and 3 kilograms of separative work units (3 SWU).

Stripper Well Lease
A property of which the average daily production of crude petroleum and petroleum condensates, including natural gas liquids, per well did not exceed 10 barrels per day during the preceding calendar year.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)
A product resulting from the manufacture, conversion, or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons which may be easily substituted for or interchanged with pipeline quality natural gas.

Total Refined Petroleum Products Imports
Imports of motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosine-type jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, kerosine, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petro-chemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, and asphalt. Imports of bonded bunkers, jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils for onshore military use, and receipts from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are based on data reported to the FEA Office of Oil Imports.

Well
Hole drilled for the purpose of finding or producing crude oil or natural gas or providing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas. Wells are classified as oil wells, gas wells, dry holes, stratigraphic tests, or service wells. This is a standard definition of the American Petroleum Institute.

Explanatory Notes

1. Domestic production of energy includes production of crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas (wet), and coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite), as well as electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants and industrial hydroelectric power production. The volumetric data were converted to approximate heat contents (Btu-values) of the various energy sources using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure.

2. Domestic consumption of energy includes domestic demand for refined petroleum products, consumption of coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite) and natural gas (dry), electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants, industrial hydroelectric power production, and imports of electric power. Approximate heat contents (Btu-values) were derived using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure. Electricity imports were converted using the Btu-content of hydroelectric power. 1975 electricity imports were estimated on the basis of imports levels during 1974.

3. Graphic presentations of petroleum volumetric data show Bureau of Mines (BOM) figures for 1973 through July 1975 and FEA figures for August 1975 forward. FEA monthly data for May 1974 through March 1975 were based on the *Weekly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presented volumetric data on domestic petroleum receipts and imports for all refiners and bulk terminal operators, as well as production and stock levels for each major petroleum product. In April 1975, the FEA weekly report was replaced by the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presents essentially the same data on a monthly basis.

Conceptually, the major difference between FEA and BOM data occurs in the "Stocks" series. Stock levels reported by FEA for the major petroleum products are higher than those reported by BOM, because the FEA series includes stocks of independent terminal operators not counted by BOM. Beginning in December 1974, however, BOM data reflect the inclusion of approximately 100 additional bulk terminals in the coverage of primary stocks, bringing the data base for the 2 series into closer agreement.

In the current issue, cumulative 1972, 1973, and 1974 petroleum data presented in the text are based on BOM figures. Discussions of cumulative 1975 data are based on BOM figures for January through July and FEA figures for August forward.

4. Oil heating degree-days relate demand for distillate heating fuel to outdoor air temperature. Heating degree-days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station below a base temperature equal to 65° F by convention. Numerous studies have shown that when the outside temperature is 65°, most buildings can maintain an indoor air temperature of 70° without the use of heating fuels.

Mean daily temperature information is forwarded to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, from approximately 200 weather stations around the country. These data are used to calculate statewide heating degree-day averages based on population. The population-weighted State figures are aggregated into Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts and the national average, using a weighting scheme based on each State's consumption of distillate fuel oil per degree-day (1974 data base).

5. Domestic demand figures for natural gas liquids (NGL) as reported by BOM and reproduced in this publication do not include amounts utilized by refineries for blending purposes in the production of finished products, principally gasoline. Use of NGL at refineries is reported in a separate column. The production series cited in this publication shows both NGL produced at processing plants and liquefied gases produced at refineries. NGL produced at refineries is extracted from crude oil and hence, to avoid double counting, should not be included in calculations of total U.S. production of petroleum liquids. The NGL stock series shown in this volume includes liquids held as stocks at both natural gas processing plants and at refineries.

6. Domestic consumption of natural gas includes the quantities sold to consumers plus the gas used for plant and pipeline fuel, after the natural gas liquids have been extracted. All monthly consumption data are estimated.

Marketed production of natural gas includes gross withdrawals from the ground less the quantities used for repressuring and the amount vented and flared, before the natural gas liquids have been extracted.

7. Bituminous coal and lignite consumption data reported by the Bureau of Mines are derived from information provided by the Federal Power Commission, Department of Commerce, and reports from selected manufacturing industries and retailers. Domestic consumption data in this series, therefore, approximate actual consumption. This is in contrast to domestic demand reported for petroleum products, which is a calculated value representing total disappearance from primary supplies.

8. Bituminous coal and lignite production is calculated from the number of railroad cars loaded at mines, based on the assumption that approximately 60 percent of the coal produced is transported by rail. Production data are

estimated by the Bureau of Mines from Association of American Railroads reports of carloadings.

9. Quantities of uranium are measured by various units at different stages in the fuel cycle. At the mill, quantities are usually expressed as pounds or short tons of U_3O_8. After the conversion stage, the units of measure are either metric tons (MT) of UF_6 or metric tons of uranium (MTU). The latter designation expresses only the elemental uranium content of UF_6.

Following the enrichment stage, the same units are used, but the U-235 content has been enhanced at the expense of loss of material. At the fabrication stage, UF_6 is changed to UO_2, and the standard unit of measure is the MTU. We have chosen to present all uranium quantities as MTU; conversion factors to other units are given in the section on Units of Measure.

10. The units used to describe power generation at nuclear plants are all based on the watt, which is a unit of power. (Power is energy produced per unit of time.) As with fossil-fueled plants, nuclear plants have three design power ratings. The thermal rating (expressed in thermal megawatts) is the rate of heat production by the reactor core. The gross electrical rating (expressed in electrical megawatts, MWe) is the generator capacity at the stated thermal rating of the plant. The net electrical rating (also expressed in MWe) is the power available as input to the electrical grid after subtracting the power needed to operate the plant. (A typical nuclear plant needs 5 percent of its generated electricity for its own operation.)

The electrical energy produced by a plant is expressed either as megawatt hours (MWhe) or kilowatt hours (KWhe). Tables in the nuclear section show generated electricity as average electrical power. This enables a more direct comparison to design capacity and to previous months' performances. To obtain the quantity of electricity generated during a given time period (in megawatt hours), multiply the average power level (in megawatts) by the number of hours during that period.

The energy extracted from uranium fuel is expressed as thermal megawatt days per metric ton of uranium (MWD/MTU). The production of plutonium in the fuel rods is expressed as kilograms of plutonium per metric ton of discharged uranium (kg/MTU).

11. The Residential and Commercial Sector consists of housing units, non-manufacturing business establishments (e.g., wholesale and retail businesses), health and educational institutions, and government office buildings. The Industrial Sector is made up of construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining establishments. The Transportation Sector consists of both private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations. The Electric Utilities Sector is made up of privately- and publicly-owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

12. Monthly mileage estimates for 1974 and 1975 are based on the average number of miles traversed per crew day in 1974.

13. Prior to January 1975, diesel fuel prices were obtained from retail gasoline dealers that also sold diesel fuel. Beginning in January 1975, the diesel fuel survey was expanded to include selected truck stops plus additional retail gasoline dealers that sold diesel fuel. Consequently, diesel fuel prices for January 1975 forward are not exactly comparable to prior data. Selling price estimates are based on a survey of 31 cities. Margins are based on a survey of 10 cities.

14. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude petroleum is the average landed cost of imported crude petroleum to the refiner and represents the amount which may be passed on to the consumer. It incorporates transportation costs and fees (including the supplemental import fees) and any other costs incurred in purchasing and shipping crude oil to the United States.

The estimated landed cost of imported crude petroleum from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to March 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude petroleum from countries which export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in March 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

15. The weighted average utility fuel cost for the total United States includes distillate fuel oil delivered to utilities whereas the regional breakdown for residual fuel oil prices represents only No. 6 fuel oil prices.

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton	*contains*	1.102 short tons

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil
Average gravity

1 barrel (42 gallons)	*weighs*	0.136 metric tons (0.150 short tons)
1 metric ton	*contains*	7.33 barrels
1 short ton	*contains*	6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U_3O_8)	*contains*	0.769 metric tons of uranium
1 short ton (UF_6)	*contains*	0.613 metric tons of uranium
1 metric ton (UF_6)	*contains*	0.676 metric tons of uranium

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels

Petroleum	
Crude Oil	5.800 million Btu/barrel
Refined products	
Imports, average	6.000 million Btu/barrel
Consumption, average	5.517 million Btu/barrel
Gasoline	5.248 million Btu/barrel
Jet Fuel, average	5.592 million Btu/barrel
Naphtha-type	5.355 million Btu/barrel
Kerosine-type	5.670 million Btu/barrel
Distillate fuel oil	5.825 million Btu/barrel
Residual fuel oil	6.287 million Btu/barrel
Natural gas liquids	4.031 million Btu/barrel
Natural gas	
Wet	1,093 Btu/cubic foot
Dry	1,021 Btu/cubic foot
Coal	
Bituminous and lignite	
Production	24.01 million Btu/short ton
Consumption	23.65 million Btu/short ton
Anthracite	25.40 million Btu/short ton

Electricity Conversion Heat Rates

Fossil fuel steam-electric	
Coal	10,176 Btu/kilowatt hour
Gas	10,733 Btu/kilowatt hour
Oil	10,826 Btu/kilowatt hour
Nuclear steam-electric	10,660 Btu/kilowatt hour
Hydroelectric	10,389 Btu/kilowatt hour
Electricity Consumption	3,412 Btu/kilowatt hour

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1976 O - 211-868

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

FEA/B-75/670

Federal Energy Administration
Monthly Energy Review